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13

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 295— BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY

More Than 250 Persons Injured

19th "WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED

Casualties Include Girls And Ambulance Men.

RIFF-RAFF ELEMENT TAKE TO STONE-THROWING

Severe lathi charges were once again witnessed in Bombay on Sunday morning following the flag salutation ceremony held under the auspices of the "War Council" on the Azad Maidan.

The whole of the nineteenth "War Council" consisting of Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, President and four other members were put under arrest and marched off to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES

The mischievous element in the crowd answered the police with a shower of stones and brick-bats and this was the signal for general lathi charges, perhaps the severest of their type witnessed in Bombay.

Sergeants and policemen chased the crowds beating all and sundry. The lathi charges which commenced shortly after 9 a.m. continued up to a late hour in the noon.

POLICE TAKE TO STONE-THROWING

At one time the police who were unable to disperse the crowd by lathis resorted to stone-throwing at the crowd. In the general lathi charges a number of ambulance men were hit and Dr. D. D. Sathaye in charge of the Congress Ambulance narrowly escaped being belaboured by a lathi.

A HEAVY TOLL

The casualties of the day were: 260 persons injured in the lathi charges, over a dozen persons seriously, and 11 policemen slightly injured by stone-throwing.

Nineteen persons were arrested, the first seven for taking part in the "War Council" programme and the rest for stone-throwing.

THE ARRESTS

The arrested persons during the flag salutation ceremony consisted of five members of the nineteenth "War Council" and two others. They were:—

Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, President,
Sjt. R. N. Choksi, Vice-President,
Mrs. Virbala Assar, Secretary,
Sjt. Kevalram B. Joshi, Jt. Secretary,
Sjt. Husseinbhoy Karimbhoy Jhaveri, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin."
Sjt. Abdul Vahid Ali, Captain of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema volunteers and
Sjt. Kantilal Chhaganlal Mody.

The police also arrested 13 others for alleged disorderly behaviour and taking part in stone-throwing.

Elaborate police precautions were taken by the police to prevent the flag salutation ceremony which was banned by the police Commissioner. A police force consisting of nearly 500 lathi police, a detachment of armed police, and sergeants occupied strategic points all over the maidan from early morning. Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Chief, personally supervised the police operations.

Streams of people who began to pour in from 7 a.m. found the entrance to the maidan blockaded by the police on all sides. Crowds collected on the pavements and the streets all round the maidan. Up to 8 a.m. the police displayed good humour there being no untoward incidents.

A few minutes past 8, Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat accompanied by other members of the "War Council" emerged from the direction of the Municipal offices and entered the maidan. A large crowd of demonstrators followed her. She had proceeded a few paces when a sergeant rushed toward them. Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat sang "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" some people among the crowd joining the chorous.

"WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

The sergeant asked the "War Council" members to disperse which the latter refused to do. The whole of the "War Council" was then put under arrest. This was the signal for demonstrations on the part of the crowds.

Soon after the arrest of the "War Council" a party of Muslims were seen in the middle of the maidan carrying a huge national flag. The police made at them and the flag bearer was severely beaten. Sjt. Abdul Vahid Ali, Captain of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma volunteers who was among the processionists was arrested.

This was followed by mass display of national flags. Simultaneously various small processions, one consisting entirely of women, entered the maidan displaying national flags and raising national slogans. The police were kept continually active by some demonstrators who displayed national flags but took to their heels as soon as the police chased them.

LATHI CHARGE ORDERED

The first lathi charge was ordered when it was found that national flags began to appear amidst the demonstrators in almost every direction. Among those who came to be severely handled by the police were two girls both of whom carried flags and parted with them only after a good deal of force was used by the sergeants.

INJURED GIRLS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Miss Gulabbai Baburao Parker a girl aged 12 was removed to the Laud Hospital suffering from a severe lathi blow on the leg. It is stated that she was carrying a national flag when a sergeant approached her and asked her to give up the flag. On her refusing to do so he tried to snatch the flag, the girl holding fast to the flag with all the strength she could muster. Eventually the [illegible] beat her with a stick and removed the flag. When this came to the notice of the sergeant he again rushed at her and pushed her and removed the flag. Later she was picked by an ambulance man and removed to the Hospital.

Another woman who was injured by the lathi was Shrimati Jhaverbai Premchand who was also in the Laud Hospital.

REPEATED LATHI CHARGES.

After the arrest of the "War Council" the scene of demonstrations shifted to the portion of the maidan opposite the Esplanade Police Station. A very large crowd followed the arrested "War Council" members as far as the gates of the police station all the time shouting slogans. This was resented by the police who pressed the crowds back by brandishing their sticks.

The rowdy element in the crowds retaliated by throwing stones which was the signal for the police to resort to a severe lathi charges. In some cases crowds were chased far into the maidan and as far as Bori Bunder and Dhobi Talao.

AMBULANCE MEN HIT.

A number of innocent persons became the victims of the lathi charges and all the ambulances were kept busy picking up the injured. In the general lathi charges four or five ambulance men were also beaten and removed to the hospital.

The police did not succeed in

(Continued on page 7)

IN CHARGE OF AMBULANCE MEN.

DR. D. D. SATHAYE.

BOMBAY'S NEW "WAR COUNCIL"

:o:

It is understood that a new "War Council" has been appointed in the place of the arrested one on Sunday.

Mr. J. C. Maitra, a well-known financial broker and editor of the "Sportsman," it is understood, has accepted the office of the President of the twentieth "War Council."

Mr. Kantilal G. Parekh who is the grandson of a Hindu Knight (the late Sir Goculdas Parekh) is the Vice-President.

Other appointments, it is said, have also been made to fill the places of the Secretaries and editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

BOMBAY'S "WAR COUNCIL" UNDER ARREST

MRS. SNEHLATA HAZRAT.

R. N. CHOKSI.

MRS. VIRBALA ASSAR.

HUSSEINBHOY K. JHAVERI.

KEVALRAM B. JOSHI

1000 VOLUNTEERS READY TO GO TO JAIL?

:o:

Gujrat's Reply To The Arrest Of Vallabhbhai

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 26.

It is rumoured in Congress circles that a suggestion is made to offer 1,000 volunteers from Gujarat for jail in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The suggestion has been very enthusiastically accepted by the peasants also. The Congress workers are thinking of breaking the salt law and the new Ordinances regarding the unauthorised news-sheets and land revenue.

Salt Satyagraha has begun in earnest in Karadi. A meeting was held on December 24 and the following ladies offered Satyagraha:—

Mrs. Gulabben Fakirbhai manufactured salt. Mrs. Sonaben Naranji sold it, Mrs. Motiben Keshavbhai bought it, and Mrs. Keshiben Girabhai re-bought it.

Upto the time of sending this news, no action was taken by Government against these women Satyagrahis.

BOYCOTT OF CENSUS.

Vanar Senas in villages are organising the boycott of coming census.

There are going to be many transfers of Government officers in Gujarat. Mr. Solomon, Sub-Inspector of Police in Bardoli Taluka, is going to Borsad. Mr. Mohanlal Shah, better known as 'Chhota Commissioner', is put in Bulsar Taluka. Messrs. Master and Braham, Collectors of Kaira and Surat, are going on leave.

ATTACHED RICE FOR BOMBAY.

A Mahomedan from Barbodhan village in Olpad Taluka had purchased the attached rice of Bamni village in Bardoli. Now it is learnt, that the rice has been bought at cheap rates by a Bohra merchant of Kathor, now trading in Bombay. His name is Ahmad Sheth Motawala, a grain merchant. He has a branch in Rangoon also.

Mr. Govindbhai Premabhai of Akoti is a non-Khatedar. He owns a rice mill. On the 24th instant he was removing 6 carts full of rice for sale from the mill. The carts were hired from the Baroda territory. The village Patel and the Circle Inspector stopped those carts and told him to pay up his brother Lalabhai's arrears. He refused to pay. His carts are still with the police.

On the very night, fire broke out in the rice mill, but it was immediately extinguished. The cause of the fire is still a mystery.

BROACH HELPS JAMBUSAR FARMERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, Dec. 26.

Jambusar Day was observed here yesterday. In the morning all the Prabhat Pheries assembled at Junabazar and performed flag saluation. Desh Sevikas and volunteers collected funds for the Jambusar farmers, who have sacrificed their all for No-tax campaign.

In the evening a huge procession was taken out from Junabazar. The Vanar Sena of Wadapa headed the procession. After going through the whole city it arrived at tower maidan where there was a meeting. Sjt. Nanubhai Dave spoke and resolutions were passed congratulating and sympathising with the Jambusar farmers and promising them help.

SURAT VANAR PARISHAD

Various Vanar Senas of the city left for Surat to-day by the parcel train. The Wadapada Vanar Sena, Akhada Vanar Sena, Babarkot Vanar Sena and Chumarvada Vanar Sena consisting of about 200 Vanars have left in order to participate in the Vanar Parishad of Surat. Vanars were given hearty send-off at the time of their departure. All the Vanars were dressed in coloured Khadi uniform. They looked very smart in their uniforms.

The youths of the Muslim Saiyad community have established today an association named Anjuman-i-Tarraki-a-Sadat. The object of the Association is to work for the social, political and religious reforms amongst the Saiyads of Broach. The following persons are appointed as the office-bearers of the Anjuman:—Saiyad Asadali M. Doctor, President, Mr. S. M. Naramiya, Vice-President, Mr. Z. N. Vajifdar, Secretary, Mr. B. M. Doctor, Treasurer, Mr. G. Saiyad Mohammad Tumizi, Joint Secretary.

PANCH MAHALS NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Halol Shop-Keepers' Resolve

(From A Correspondent).
DOHAD, Dec. 27.

Dr. Manekial Shah, "Dictator", Panch Mahals and other prominent workers are constantly touring in the interior and the far off villages of Halol Taluka in connection with the No-Tax Campaign. In three days they toured in 15 villages where they saw enthusiasm amongst the farmers who are ready to face the consequences.

The Dictator narrated before them in details the hardships which the people of Bardoli and Borsad are undergoing. In spite of these warning the Khatedar assured him that they were prepared for the worst. Many Patel's have resigned their posts and the less ardent are thinking of doing the same.

FOREIGN CLOTH DEALER'S RESOLVE

Picketing was resumed at Halol in front of the foreign cloth shops, owing to the refusal of the dealers to accede to Congress demands. On December 24 the picketers, many prominent Congress workers of the town went on hunger-strike, as the merchants refused to seal their goods. After two days, all cloth dealers were prevailed upon and they agreed not to sell foreign cloth till Maha Sud Panchmi.

MORE AUTOCRACY IN INDIA

:o:

"Nation" Exposes The R. T. Tamasha

PRINCES AND MUSLIMS IN STRONG STRATEGIC POSITION

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"
LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Weekly "Nation" says that it has been apparent from the first that the Princes and the Moslems at the Round Table Conference are too well organised and in too strong a strategic position to make any settlement easy without large concessions by the other Indian representatives.

MORE AUTOCRACY

The proposed form of Federation is bitter disappointment to the Indian Nationalists, for the Princes will have a full security while their subjects will be even more exposed to the capricious legislation and autocratic interference than at present. "We have allowed ourselves to be manoeuvred into a position in which it is impossible to include any safeguards for the inhabitants of the States. It will be impossible to touch the question in Government of India bill nor will it be practicable without some agreement at the Conference to insert provisions in separate treaties which will have to be made with the Princes."

LAHORE CONVOCATION OUTRAGE

:o:

A Student Arrested

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

An unconfirmed report says that the Police have arrested at Mardan, Chaman Lal, a cousin of Harikisen, the alleged assailant of the Governor at the Convocation outrage.

Chamman Lal is the Secretary of the Frontier Students Union and a student of the Peshawar National School.—A. P.

INDIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY

:o:

Benares Hindu University.

The next annual meeting of the Indian Botanical Society will be held at Nagpur in the Botany Department of the Victoria College of Science on January 2, 1931, at 1-30 p.m. Members are cordially invited to attend.

An interesting programme has been arranged which includes, among other items, excursions to places of botanical interest and exhibition of interesting specimens by members.

The Botany Department of the Victoria College of Science will be "At Home" to the members and there will be a group photograph. Detailed programme will be exhibited on the Notice Boards of the Indian Science Congress.

SATYAMURTI ARRESTED FOR HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police has banned all demonstrations and meeting in connection with the national flag salutation tomorrow on Madras Beach between San Thome and the Harbour and also in the public places notified below, namely, Loans Square, Robinson Park, Wadia Park, People's park and Napier Park.—A. P.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, President of the Tamil Nadu Council of Action was arrested this morning for contravening order issued by the Deputy Commissioner prohibiting Mr. Satyamurti from hoisting (as publicly announced) a flag opposite the Parthasarathy temple, Triplicane.

Mr. Satyamurti arrived at the temple this morning with a flag followed by a number of khaddar clad people preceded by a group of ladies singing national songs. Mr. Mullaly, Deputy Commissioner, who issued the order was present at the spot with a force of police.

Mr. Mullaly told Mr. Satyamurti that the ceremony was banned, but the latter replied that he was disobeying the order whereupon Mr. Satyamurti was arrested and taken to the Commissioner's office. The crowd dispersed peacefully.

Mr. Nageshwara Rao performed the flag hoisting ceremony at the residence of Srimati Indirabai Madhav Rao in Mylapore.—A. P.

MR. SATYAMURTHI RELEASED ON BOND OF RS. 10.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Mr. Satyamurthi, who was arrested this morning, was produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate this afternoon at the latter's residence and was released on giving a personal recognisance bond in the sum of Rs. 10 to appear before the Magistrate on 8th January. The charge against him under Section 151, I. P. C.—A. P.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS, energetic and hard-working. Must be prepared to go out of Bombay or do any clerical or other work. See personally with applications and copies of testimonials between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. N. POWELL and CO., Bombay 4.
A 2274

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES, Bombay City and Suburbs. Rs. 100 salary and Commission. District Superintendents, Taluka Agents for Maratha Districts, Goa. Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. Apply UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID and POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION LTD. (Madras). Bombay Office 373, Hornby Road. Personal interviews, week days 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
A R 3992

WANTED—CLERKS and STUDENTS to qualify themselves for highly-paid appointments as Accountants for various services. We teach by Post for all examinations. Best results guaranteed with small fees. Apply for free Prospectus No. 145 with Calendar, 1931 to the REGISTRAR THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.
M

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State Workshops. Salary upto Rs. 300. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 10th January 1931 to the Revenue Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 2237.

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus commission and T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
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WANTED—SOLE INDENTORS for town and cities for our well known "VALU" bar soap. Apply to INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS, Bombay No. 11.
N 2269

Situations Wanted

INDIAN SCHLOAR 24, Barrister; perfect French, English, Italian; knows Mathematics, Economics, Mercantile, International Laws, seeks Official or Secretarial Situation. Reply Air Mail to NEERUNJUN, 3, Camden-Square-London N.W. 1.
B R3974

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—ROOMS and SHOPS in Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street, at very cheap rate, apply Manager.
C R3968

TO BE LET—Large blocks for big Hindoo families in Dias Lodge, Grant Road, near Pannalal Terraces. Apply WITHIN.
C R 3990

TO LET—GODOWNS at Frere Road near Princess Dock suitable for storing cotton, cloth bales, grains, etc., also useful for factories and workshops 73½' long 80½' broahd. 30' high. Plinth 6' from ground level. Reasonable rents. Apply sharp G. Post Office Box 923, Bombay.
C R3847

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LOST—At G. I. P. Dadar Station on Sunday 21st instant. One Karachi Steel Hand-bag, Chocolate colour, containing cloths, etc. Finder rewarded, if returned to C. G. RAMAN, C/o Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., 21, Graham Road, Fort, Bombay.
P B R 3993

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WANTED—LOANS from time to time against definite orders. State terms. Or a partner either working or sleeping with a capital of Rs. 50,000. Preference will be given to an Electrical Engineer with a capital of Rs. 20,000. Uncompetitive lines. Bright prospects and profits. Write to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
L R 3991

Books & Stamps.

FOR SALE—Encyclopeadia Britannica 13th Edition complete in 16 cloth bound double Volumes bought in 1926 for Rs. 450/- very little handled, in good condition is offered for Rs. 200/- Apply SECRETARY, Indian Institute B. N. Rly. Nainpur District Mandla, C. P.
L R3976

A CHOICE SELECTION NEW YEAR CARDS, Books for Children 1931. Annuals. Ephemeris, Almanac, Fashion Papers, Birthday Cards, Latest Novels, Newspapers, Magazines. KING AND CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
T R3989

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
R 3861

WANTED—To know that 'The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow', governed by 'The Hindu Education Society' registered under Act XXI of 1860 trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Sound training under efficient and qualified staff is guaranteed. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
N R 3790

Machinery, Tools, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—1. Dobson's Bale Breaker 1906 3 Verticle Double and 2 Single Crighton Openers. 7 Lord's Hopper Feeders combined to Platt's and Brook's Breaker Scutchers. 6 Finisher Scutchers Platt's and Brook's all in working condition. Apply to:—GUJARAT GINNING AND MFG. CO. LTD., Post Box No. 49, Ahmedabad.
N 2129

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PONTIAC SIX 1927 covered carmachine in perfect order. Rupees 850, Naravane-Pai Building, Hughes Road, Opp. Ford Motor Car in Bombay up to 26th morning only.
JA R3968

Trade Announcement.

ABDOMEN ELASTIC BELTS—Keeps you fit and comfortable. Cotton 28" to 36" Rs. 4/15 Silk Rs. 7/15; Cotton 38" to 46" Rs 5/15. Silk Rs. 9/15 DAVID and SONS. Waterloo Mansions Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay or SUSHISANE, 176, Khar Road, Post Bandra, Dt. Thana.
T R3812

WANTED AGENCIES.—Energetic Hindu Gentleman, working as Manager in Karachi Branch of well known European Bombay Firm since last twelve years; just disengaged owing to boycott movement; seeks sole agencies of one or more first class Swadeshi Piecegoods Mills. Best bank reference given; even security deposited on certain terms. Apply Box No. 548, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T 3964

THERE'S FLAVOUR and Taste to suit you. CEYLON, DARJEELING, NILGIRI and CALCUTTA "Quality-Teas." Choose whatsoever your fancy tells. They are all delicious SWADESHI "O. K." Teas. PERRY COMPANY, Grant Road.
T 2183C

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN CO-OPERATIVE ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE ABOVE DIPLOMA will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; and (2) the Government High School, Rangoon from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) from MONDAY, the 23rd March to MONDAY, the 30th March, 1931, both days inclusive.
Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 (fifty) per candidate appearing for six papers and Rs. 20 per candidate appearing for the two papers on Co-operation, must reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1931. Fees accepted will on no account be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination. Applications received after the 31st January will not be accepted. Fees should be sent by Money Order or cheques or drafts payable in Bombay only. Copies of the form of application can be had from the undersigned.
The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the first week of March, 1931, at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,
Secretary,
Accountancy Diploma Board,
Bombay, 16th December, 1930.
2245

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that as the widow of the late Prince Md. Habeebulla Khan of Bhopal, I am interested in all the estates left by him.
Anybody dealing with any shares or any other property left by him, will do so at his own risk.

BEGUM FEEROZA DULHAN SAHIBA,
Widow of late Prince Md. Habeebulla Khan of Bhopal.
Villa Rachel,
Poona,
26th December, 1930.
2276

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING

is admittedly the best and most up-to-date reference book covering all branches in engineering. Its utility and popularity can well be gauzed by the fact that it has come forth in its 5th revised and enlarged edition (in English and Urdu language separately). Each edition was published in thousands. Pages 1,500. Price Rs. 8/- per V. P. P. Sir Ganga Ram Trust, Lahore.
2272

NOTICE

TENDERS invited to construct Guest Quarters at Mount Abu, Alwar Property. Estimated cost Rs. 2,33,000. Plans can be supplied to bona-fide Tenderers on receipt of Rs. 5. Tender date 1st week of February, 1931.
2271

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, the 12th November, 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1931 to Friday, the 16th January 1931 both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
Managing Governor.
2142

Public Notices.

THE GOVERNMENT DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY.

THE EXAMINATION FOR THE ABOVE DIPLOMA will be held at (1) the Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; (2) the Government Institute of Commerce, Madras; (3) the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta; (4) the Muir Central College, Allahabad; (5) the N. J. High School, Karachi; and (6) the Government High School, Rangoon, from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) from MONDAY, the 23rd March to MONDAY, the 30th March, 1931, both days inclusive. At the Calcutta centre the examination will be held from 3-0 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) instead of from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Applications for admission to the examination with a fee of Rs. 50 (fifty) per candidate must as per the Regulations, reach the Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st January, 1931. Applications received after this date will not be accepted. Applications will be accepted only on the prescribed printed forms, copies of which can be had from the undersigned. *Fees should be sent by Money Order or cheques or drafts payable in Bombay only.* Fees accepted will on no account be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.
The register number allotted to each candidate will be communicated to him in the first week of March, 1931 at the postal address given by him in his application. This will be the only information supplied about his register number.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.
Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.
Bombay, 16th December, 1930.
2244

BEST SERVICE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENT OF ENERGY BILLS.

Besides the Cash Receiving Centres already opened at Kingsway, Tardeo, Flora Fountain, Crawford Market, Pydhowni and Kandewadi, a new Centre will be opened from 1st January, 1931, at the Company's Sub-Station at Gowalia Tank, opposite Kemp and Co., where payments will be accepted on week days, except Saturdays and Holidays, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
BILLS MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M.Inst., C.E.,
General Manager,
The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.
2256

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF STEWART JACKS (Motors) Ltd. (in liquidation).
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. ..... Petitioners.
The Court Liquidator, High Court, Bombay. ..... Liquidator.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the shareholders of Stewart Jacks (Motors) Ltd. (in liquidation) will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1931, at 12 noon when those shareholders who have paid call money due from them in full are requested to attend to transact the following business.—

1. To pass the Liquidator's accounts commencing from 16th November 1929 to 15th November, 1930.
2. To pass such other resolutions and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Liquidator or the shareholders present.

Dated the 20th December, 1930.
H. H. WADIA,
Liquidator.

N.B.—Should there be no quorum at the above meeting the same will be adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st January, 1931, at the same time and at the same place when the shareholders are requested to attend.

H. H. WADIA,
Liquidator.
2235

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Re:—THE WHITTLE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), MILLS NOS. 2 & 3 AT BROACH.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., (in liquidation) has obtained permission of the District Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 15th December, 1930 to sell off the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Mills Nos. 2 and 3 at Broach, either by Public Auction or by Private offers subject to the sanction of the Court. Therefore notice is hereby given that all properties of the abovenamed Company of the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Mills Nos. 2 and 3 compromising of land, Mills buildings and machinery consisting of 712 Looms and 25,888 Spindles situated at Broach on the Station Road, are now for sale subject to the conditions of sale which are approved by the District Judge, Ahmedabad and also subject to his final sanction. The Official Liquidator is now open to receive offers should be sent in a sealed cover so as to reach the Office of the Official Liquidator, the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (in liquidation), situated in the District Court buildings, Ahmedabad, on or before the 31st January 1931, 5 p.m. No offer will be considered which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) as earnest money. The conditions of sale and the particulars of machinery and land of the Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Mills Nos. 2 and 3 can be obtained from the Office of the Official Liquidator on any working day between hours of 12 noon and 5-0 p.m.

RATILAL J. LAKHIA,
Official Liquidator,
The Whittle Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
(in liquidation).

Dated 22nd December, 1930.
District Court Building,
Ahmedabad.
2254

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our Office will be closed on Monday, the 29th, and on Tuesday, the 30th instant, on account of Annual Stock-Taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Department will remain open as usual.
N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.
2265

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sale of Unclaimed and confiscated goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.
In accordance with Section 98 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENNESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the following goods:

Wearing apparel, Florida water, wines and spirits, perfumery, wireless sets and accessories, fountain-pen, eau-de-cologne, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.,

WHITE-LEPROSY?
use **'DHABALIN'** for
Guaranteed easy cure. No dietings. Price—Rs. 4-10 only for a phial. Stockists:—Vigour-Agency, DINAJPUR, Bengal.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
126-497, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1811

Amusements.

PATHE
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: New Year's Eve and New Year's Day at 4 p.m.
William Boyd
in
OFFICER O'BRIEN
A Thrilling Swift-Moving Screen Romance with a Tremendous Climax!
MURDER
100 p.c. TALKING PERFECTION with
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
A Day's Pleasure
MICKEY MOUSE
also
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.

New Year's Entirely New Attraction
Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat. Sun. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
As Picture That Will Amaze You!
BOB STEELE
IN
THE AMAZING VAGABOND
An F.B.O. Picture in 6 reels Bob races his automobile down the railroad track to overtake the villain and whip him in a sensational hand-to-hand battle!
Also Showing

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Talking—Singing—Dancing Attraction with
FLIP THE FROG
A Musical Cartoon.

LALITKALADARSH MANDALI
Will Commence Their NEW YEARS SEASON IN ELPHINSTONE THEATRE (GRANT ROAD) WITH
PUNYA PRABHAO
ON
New Year Day,
(Thursday The 1st Jan 1931)
At 3 P.M.
MANAPMAN
ON
(Saturday The 3rd Jan. 1931)
AND
SATTECHE GULAM
ON
(Sunday The 4th Jan. 1931)

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
6-15 and 9-15 p. m.
The Supreme Achievement in Ultra Modern Entertainment Brilliant with Colour.
THE DANCE OF LIFE
Featuring
HAL SKELLY
and
NANCY CARROLL
The Sensational Love Story of Two Artists who find Happiness after adversity.

EMPIRE
THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Super Comedy Talkie
ROOKERY NOOK
Featuring
RALPH LYNN
and
WINIFRED SHOTTER
You will grow tired with laughing. It is uproariously funny.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6, 8 and 10 p. m.
Paramount's Musical Romance
THE LOVE PARADE
Featuring
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Roguish Romance of a Beautiful Queen, and a dashing King of Hearts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Dr. Alvaro's First and Finest screen attraction
ZALIM ZULEKHA
A running picture that will send you into raptures, even by its tragic episodes.

Rialto Talkies
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ERNEST TORRENCE
ROLAND YOUNG
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
IN
UNHOLY NIGHT
An All Talking Mystery Drama
Also a HARRY LANGDON Comedy

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

—:o:—

Temporary Easiness In Money Market.

RECOVEERY IN SILVER PRICES.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, December 24.

MONEY

On account of Xmas, there was a holiday feeling in all the markets resulting in restricted turnover.

There were many lenders of short term money particularly on Tuesday in order to carry as small a cash balance over the holidays as possible. As a consequence of this and the fact that treasury maturities far exceeded the renewals, the latter amounting to only Rs. 141 lacs, call money was easier. Maturities during this period aggregated Rs. 335 las excluding the Rs. 320 lacs falling due between the 24th December and 4th January 1931, of which no details are available. Government rejected all tenders for three months bills under Rs. 98-8-6 and if this is an indication of the future allotment rate, it is quite possible that applications will be on an increased scale. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1|2 per cent two months 4 per cent three to six months 4 1|2 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its discount rate by one half per cent to 2 1|2 per cent effective 23rd December 1930.

Although the statement of the Imperial Bank has not been received this week, it announced that that there is no change in the Bank rate which stands at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The gilt-edged market remained dull and neglected and barring 3 1|2 per cent paper which was slightly steadier at Rs. 63|6 on bear covering, all other scrips were practically unchanged in price. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan declined to Rs. 100-8, 1935 to Rs. 96-2 and 1939-44 to Rs. 94. 5 per cent 1933 loan kept steady at Rs. 100. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 101 and Rs. 101-15; while 1933-36 Loan remained quiet at Rs. 100-11. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan eased to Rs. 104-9. 4 per cent 1960-70. Loan is quoted at Rs. Rs. 74-3 1934-37 at Rs. 89-3. 4 1|2 1955-60 loan showed no price alteration at Rs. 83-2 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-2.

TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months bills were opened on Monday the 22nd instant. No tenders for six months were received. Total amounts offered for three months bills was Rs. 1,30,75,000. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8-3 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 62,75,000. The average rate of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 5-14-0 per annum. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Tuesday the 23rd December to Monday the 5th January 1931 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 98-9-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 17th to 20th December 1930 amounted to Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 74,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 6th January 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 9th January 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market maintained a steady tone, although business was limited. Ready T. T. was done at 1s. 5-25|32d, but there were no buyers at this level towards the close. The Hon'ble Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, made it clear in his speech at the meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce that he considered any alteration in the exchange value of the rupee "an act of repudiation, an act which would so severely shake India's credit that no one who really had India's interests at heart could contemplate it for a moment". The re-assuring terms in which he stated the intentions of the Government in regard to the ratio have done much to allay the nervous feeling that was apparent and in fact this declaration was particularly timely in the present state of affairs. The forward market has already shown signs of improvement, but business can only be small owing to lack of exports. The following are the forward rates:—December January 1s. 5-3|4d. February 1s. 5-23|32d; March 1s. 5-11|16d.; and April 1s. 5-21|3d.

The dollar sterling quotation kept already at 4-85-11|16d., but slightly declined at the close to 4-85-5|8. French francs were unaltered at 123-59. The Belga finishes at 34-75, and the Italian lira at 92-73.

A Press Communique of the Dy. Controller of Currency, dated the 23rd instant, states that remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 20th December amounted to £5,000 representing transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England and the total remittances since April last to £7,718,491.

GOLD.

The gold market was a shade quiet following steadier sterling and continued poor offtake at some 6000 tolas a day. The price of ready declined by 6 pies per tola to Rs. 21-5-0. Stocks on hand aggregate as much as 3-1|2 lacs tolas. Sovereign prices remained stationary at Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and 13-8-9 for 2nd January settlement. The quotation for gold in London remained static at 85s. 1-1|2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-5-3 for 5th January settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-6-3 for 3rd February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £3,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of total visible supply from London to India is about £8,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,13,700 in bar and coin.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of October last amunted to 45,006 ounces as compared with 46,151 ounces for September 1930 and 46,923 ounces for October 1929.

SILVER.

The continuous fall in the price of silver was checkmated this week and there was an upward movement in rates. Ready shot up about Rs. 1-4 per 100 tolas to Rs. 44-6. In view of the low prices reached, speculators are cautious and business is done on a restricted scale. Supplies are reduced to about 2100 bars and apprehending a shortage at the settlement, bears have begun to cover their short sales. Ready and January settlement accordingly command a premium of about 8 annas over February settlement. The daily offtake has declined to about 60 bars. The price in London advanced by 7|16d. to 15-1|16d. per ounce standard on Monday, while the Shanghai tael improved from 1s. 5-1|4d to 1s. 5-1|2d. At the close, however, the former dropped to 14-13|16d. and the latter to 1|5-1|4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-6 and Rs. 44-0 for ready, Rs. 44-4 and Rs. 43-15 for 9th January settlement and Rs. 43-12 and Rs. 43-6 for 7th February settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £90,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 46 bars and Rs. 11,332 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market showed an all round improvement in rates mainly due to covering by bears who were reluctant to keep an open position over the X'mas holidays. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 642|8-652|8-648|12; Century Rs. 233|12-242|8-240; Central India Rs. 352|8-357|355; Crescent Rs. 70-71|4-70; Fazulbhoy Rs. 360-367|8-361|4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 101|4-106|4; Indore Malwa Rs. 331|4-333|12; Kohinoor Rs. 131|4-134|6-131|4; New Great Rs. 155-160-157|8; Pearls Rs. 224|6-228|12-225; Simplex Rs. 65-67|8-68|12 and Swadeshi Rs. 260|270-267|8.

MISSELLANEOUS.

In the miscellaneous section similar conditions obtained with prices registering a small gain over the previous week. Tata Iron Ordys, after improving to Rs. 23|4 closed at Rs. 22|8, and Defds rose to Rs. 277|8. Tata Hydro shares closed at Rs. 105 and Tata Powers at Rs. 410. Alcocks gained from Rs. 148|12 to Rs. 16|4 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 448|12 to Rs. 460. Tramway shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 115|10. Bombay Steams kept steady at Rs. 157|8. Bundi Cement shares remained stationary at Rs. 12|2, while Indian Cements rose from Rs. 167|8 to Rs. 171|4. Katni Ordys, gained about 5 points to Rs. 145 while Defds, remained unaltered at Rs. 553|12. Railway shares showed no price alterations.

Imperial Bank shares ceased a little to Rs. 1200 with Contributories at Rs. 300. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 81|8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14|8.

The Share market will remain close for the Christmas holidays from 24th and re-opens on January 2nd, 1931.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET.

—:o:—

Messrs. Symington & Sinclir have issued the following weekly review of rubber market dated London, 10th December:—

After being dull on Thursday and Friday with a decline in price of 1/8d., the Market recovered slightly on Monday and opened yesterday morning with a very firm tone. Prices at one time yesterday showed an advance of 1/16d. to 3/16d. over those quoted here last Wednesday but a quieter tone set in yesterday afternoon and on balance prices show practically no change on the week. There has been some American buying and some trade buying during the week with a fair speculative demand on the firmer days for the more distant positions. The Market would probably have maintained its firm tone yesterday but for the offering of considerable lines of first hand. Rubber on c.i.f. terms for January-March and January-June shipment next year. It appears to be a feature of the Market at present that any rise to the neighbourhood of 4¼d. or over for Spot Tubber brings out considerable first hand selling. Similarly, any fall to 4¼d. or below brings in quite a brisk speculative demand and this demand seems to come in the main from a class of speculator who is prepared to buy and hold.

No new statistics bearing on the situation have become available during the week except the publication of the crop returns of a number of Plantation Companies for last month. From the returns so far available November Plantation outputs would appear to be about the same as October. They show a slight increase over Novembes 1929, the figures of 167 Companies published with comparative 1930 figures in the "Winancial Times" on Monday showing total outputs of about 6,505 tons against 6,271 tons last year, an increase of 3¾ per cent. At first sight one would be inclined to attribute the apparent rise in output to the rise in price since 1st October but we are informed that the difference is accounted for by the November 1929 crops having been well below the average owing to exceptionally heavy rains in that month prevented tapping.

An important announcement was made on Monday by the United Sua Betong Company to the effect that they are putting out of tapping an area of approximately 2,500 acres with an estimated yield of about 1,000,000 lbs. (roughly 450 tons) of Rubber per annum. Various other Companies have announced curtailments or total cessation of tapping. The cumulative effect of this reduction in output will begin to show in the January and February shipments by which time it is possible that American consumption may begin to show some increase. It is to be hoped however that producers will not rely too much on an increase in consumption as it is evident that America still has some way to go before a real recovery in her motor and tyre trade can tage place.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 9-3/8 cents buyers (flat parity 4-5/8d.), showing no change on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were:—December 9.40 (last week 9.30), January 9.40 (9.50), March 9.60 (9.70), May 9.80 (10.00), July 9.90 (10.20), September 10.10 (10.40). The firmness of the near positions with the forward deliveries comparatively quiet would seem to indicate the cessation of the speculative interest which has recently been evident in the New York Market.

Option Quotations.—Option quotations remain purely nominal and we will be glad to obtain quotations for specific positions if required.

Stock.—The following figures give tae movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 6th December, 1930.

	Landed. Tons.	Delivered. Tons.	Stock. Tons.
London	1,494	1,287	76,877
Liverpool	1,199K	783240	349
Total	2,693	2,070	117,226

Week ended 7th December, 1929.

	Landed. Tons.	Delivered. Tons.	Stock. Tons.
London	2,024	1,131	53,431
Liverpool	422	252	17,922
Total	2,446	1,383	71,353

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N. DATTA, *Manager.* Bombay Branch.

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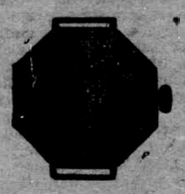

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N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar of 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

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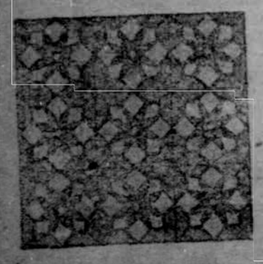

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Canadian Premier's Grim Threat To Britain.

DOMINIONS WILL BOYCOTT UNITED KINGDOM?

Bennett Deeply Resents Thomas' "Humbug" Speech

Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister had made a proposal at the last Imperial Conference that his Government would grant a three per cent increase in the preferences on British goods entering Canada, provided the MacDonald Government levied a tax on the non-Canadian wheat entering Britain.

Referring to this proposal in the House of Commons in mail week, Mr. J. H. Thomas described it as "humbug". The following is Mr. Bennett's rejoinder. In unmistakeable language, he threatens to boycott Britain economically, if the statement of Mr. Thomas represents the atti tude of the British Cabinet.

"It is, indeed, a matter for regret that I am obliged to refer to a statement made in Parliament on Nov. 27 by the Secretary of State for the Dominions.

"I have refrained from an earlier allusion to it in the hope and expectation that the realisation of the far reaching consequences which must inevitably attach to that statement, would have compelled its denunciation by the Government of the United Kingdom. Its failure to do so must, therefore, be construed as an endorsation by it of the views expressed by one of its Ministers.

"This statement was a condemnation, in terms as unusual as they are injurious, of a proposal made by me on behalf of the Government of Canada, which we sincerely believe contains the best solution of that urgent problem of closer Empire economic association which must be the joint concern of all who, in their own interest, and in the common interest, strive for the greatness of the British Commonwealth of nations.

THE QUOTA.

"My proposal, made on October 8, at a plenary session of the delegates to the Imperial Conference, was that we of the British Empire should subscribe to the principle of Empire trade preferences and without delay should take the necessary steps to put it into effective operation. To crystalise the terms of my proposal and to provide a definite basis for discussion. I made a concrete offer of reciprocal and what I believe to be mutually advantageous tariff preferences.

"At the time I was careful to point out the need of ensuring a certain flexibility in the tariff and I said that the unit of preference suggested would necessarily be modified or increased in relation to different classes of commodities. On many other occasions I have made clear my views on this point.

"The principle of preferential tariffs has been approved by all the overseas Dominions, and among them there was a common eagerness to canvass their detailed application. But we did not wilfully shut our eyes to any conceivably meritorious alternative.

"Indeed, I have declared, on several occasions, my willingness to favourably consider a quota system as a competitive method to that of tariffs for securing a preferred position for Empire wheat in the United Kingdom.

OLD COUNTRY'S CASE.

"By the delegates of the United Kingdom the principle of preferential tariffs was, in conference, neither approved nor categorically denied; nor was there offered by them any definite alternative to the general scheme endorsed by the Dominions. The quota system was carefully considered by the Committee on Economic Co-operation, but, despite the favourable views which such inquiry developed, no proposal of a quota on Empire wheat was made by the Government of the United Kingdom.

"In the closing days of the Conference the delegates of the United Kingdom formally declared the policy of their Government.

"That policy naturally condemned—as, of course, did inferentially those of all the other Governments represented—any scheme which would 'injure its foreign trade or add to the burdens of the people."

"But it suggested that the Governments of the Empire should make forthwith a close examination of the various methods by which each may make the greatest possible contribution to economic co-operation within the Empire with a view to presenting reports to a Conference to be held next year.

"It was on the basis of this statement of policy that the Canadian delegation agreed to a resolution which was adopted by the Conference. This resolution, while acknowledging that the procedure proposed should not be construed as a modification of the policies expressed on behalf of any of the Government represented at the Conference, agreed that, inasmuch as the Conference had not been able to examine fully the various means by which inter-Imperial trade may best be maintained and extended, the economic section of the Conference should be adjourned to meet at Ottawa within the next 12 months when that examination would be resumed with a view to adopting the means and methods most likely to achieve the common aim.

"It was in the spirit of this resolution that the Conference adjourned. There was no modification of the views expressed at the outset. On the contrary, and speaking for the Canadian delegates, consideration of suggested alternatives, with the possible exception of the quota system as applied to wheat, has but served to confirm my original view that Empire economic co-operation can best be established and developed through the instrumentality of mutually advantabeous tariff preferences.

"CONDEMNED."

"But there was, nevertheless, an eager desire to search out some means of common acceptability by which the great object of closer Empire economic association might be achieved. And with that earnest desire and with the hope that next year at Ottawa it would be realised, the delegates separated.

"Now, the Secretary of State for the Dominions has condemned, beyond the possibility of further discussion, and in language which is deeply resented by the Government of Canada, the proposal which I made in the sincere desire to meet our individual and our common needs.

"He must be taken to have condemned alike the principle approved by all the Dominions and the specific illustration of it which was advanced to remove our debate from purposeless and unprofitable generalities out of which can never come concrete and stable agreement.

"He has condemned it, despite the resolutions which were passed despite the statement of policy of his Government, despite the fact that, during the whole period of the Conference, there was seriously discussed neither the principle of tariff preferences nor my plans to make them operative. And he has condemned it without offering a single positive proposal which might be reviewed as an alternative to mine.

"I have said it is with genuine regret that I refer to this statement of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. But, in justice to my own country and to the great cause of closer Empire economic unity there is no other course open to me."

"For if this statement indicates what is to be the attiude of the United Kingdom at the conference to be held at Ottawa within the next 12 months, then I have little hope that any agreement which Canada may reach with the other overseas Dominions will include the United Kingdom.

"Holding these views, it is but right that I should express them. Time is running against us. Canada, in her own interest and in the interest of the Commonwealth, is honestly working for closer economic association. But if her proposal is to be thus contemptuously rejected, Canadians can only accept and act upon the rejection by embracing the other means at hand of further strengthening her economic position in the world.

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ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND GERMAN.

—:o:—

Method Of Work.

(By G. M. Jadhav)

It has been already pointed out that from the 3rd of January, 1931, a course of sixteen lectures will be arranged for those who wish to learn German and teach it to students of standard IV. January, February, March and April, during these four months the lectures will be given. All who attend the course will see that they will learn enough German to be able to teach it to students of Standard IV.

High Schools reopen in June. Another course of sixteen lectures will be arranged again from June 1931. With the help of this course on Sundays teachers will be able to learn more German and they will also get a chance to ask questions about any difficulties they have. This will be an interesting experiment.

LIBRARY

Already we are receiving a number of magazines from Germany. It is expected that many more magazines will come here now that High Schools are going to take more and more interest in German. We shall also have interesting books which teachers can borrow if they become members of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, (German Society).

Teachers will come to know what the German Wander-voegel (wander birds) are doing and many other important things about education in Germany. The bigger the number of teachers who take advantage of the German course and take interest in the latest improvements in methods of education, the better it will be for all concerned.

"KOSMOS, UNSER SCHIFF."

About Kosmos and Unser Schiff (Our Ship) something has already been written. The Deutsche Akademie, Munich, kindly keeps on sending these magazines to the Deutsche Gesellschaft, Bombay.

It is to be hoped that soon there will be atleast four or five centres of Deutsche Gesellschaft outside Bombay. Arrangements in this direction are in progress and let us hope that there will be centres at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Poona and Aundh.

MEMBERSHIP.

The subscription for an Ordinary Member is only Rs. 15 per year. An Associate Member has to pay only Rs. 6 per year (in two instalments of Rs. 3). If any place there are ten or fifteen people who are interested in German and who would like to start a centre of Deutsche Gesellschaft they have only to inform the Hon. Secretary of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, Parel, Bombay 12. The Hon. Secretary will put the matter before the Managing Committee and obtain the necessary sanction. Let us hope that in many town centres will be opened. The Head Office of the Deutin the mofussils will arrange their own programme of work.

COOPERATION

The Deutsche Gesellschaft will have a good Library in Bombay. This Library can be developed later on into Goethe-Schiller Institute. We must make a small and practical beginning. The Deutsche Akademie has sent one hundred and one books. Das Deutsche Institute fuer Ausiaender (the German Institute for foreigners) Berlin has sent five books and has made inquiries as to what books are required, the Universities of Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Jena, Halle, Munich, Goettingen, Leipzig, Breslau, College of Agricul ure Hohenheim, have also sent useful information etc.

We must all co-operate. We see the value of German. There is a fact before us and we must see to it that we take the fullest advantage. High School teachers have to play an important part in this work. There will be success only if the High Schools decide that we shall have as efficient secondary schools as the Germans.

The Germans are a thoroughgoing nation. We can see how thoughtful Germans made plans of national education when Napoleon was doing his best to crush Germany. These plans were carried out slowly but surely. What is the use of merely talking about independence when we are not prepared, each one of us, to do useful, constructive work. Or again think of the terrible conditions in France before the revolution. The people were oppressed and there was repression of the worst type. Here again thoughtful people made plans which later on gave France her revolution.

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RULE BY ORDINANCES

Indian Press Comments

At the periodical "appreciations" led us to anticipate, the Press Ordinance has been revived in all its rigor and a few "lacunae" have been filled up to provide, we are told, against evasion. The Ordinance penalising the publication of unauhtorised news sheet and undeclared presses producing unauthprised news-sheets has also been incorporated in this Ordinance.

It is neither necessary nor possible for us at this stage to comment on the provisions of these Ordinances. His Excellency the Governor-General has stated that it is the Government's instntion to bring the Press Ordinance before the Legislature when it meets in January next, and has been at pains to make out that the emergency that has arisen demands immediate action on his part. We hope to examine these pleas subsequently, but meantime, we need only observe that the elected representatives of the people in the Assembly and the Council of State have a most responsible and urgent duty to discharge to the country in respect of the Press and other Ordinances. The liberties of the Press are the liberties of the people and not less the liberties of their representatives in the legislatures and elsewhere. To safeguard them is a duty which every elected member irrespective of parties or policies owes to his country. The other Ordinances that will, we presume, be brought up, not only involve the deprivation of similar fundamental liberties of the people but raise the whole issue of the repressive policy of the Government that has continued without abatement since April last and we trust that the verdict of the country on it will be unmistakably given by its representatives in the forthcoming session.—"The Hindu."

An Index To R. T. C. Failure

Although the periodic surveys of the political situation issued by the Government have been declaring that the political situation has been gadually improving the latest action of the Government in reviving two drastic ordinances affecting the press and news-sheets with additional provisions, and in promulgating a new ordinance against nonpayment of liabilities including taxes, proclaims that the situation continues in their view to be grave.

Every ordinance which has lapsed or will lapse can be given a fresh lease of life in this fashion and the rule by ordinances can be indefinitely prolonged. On constitutional grounds we take the strongest objection to the course which has been adopted. The sword of Damocles will once more hang on the heads of Indian journalists.

It was thought that with the holding of the Round Table Conference and the admitted weakening of the civil disobedience movement in some provinces the Government would rely more and more on ordinary laws and dispense with the drastic powers with which they had armed the executive. But the latest action of the Government indicates that there is to be no relaxation in the policy of repression or of what they would like to call maintenance of law and order. Is it due to a feeling that the labour of the Round Table Conference are not likely to lead to an early easing of the political situation?—"Leader."

Death Below To Independent Journalism

—:o:—

The revised Ordinances are but exhibitions of power. The Press Ordinance is really a device to shut the mouths of the people and prevent them from giving out the truth. It is sure to kill all independent journalism. Section 4 of this Ordinance, which prohibits publication of certain kinds of things, is so wide and all-embracing that nothing can be published or written beyond singing "Hallelujahs" to officials. It is really impossible to write a single sentence—not even ordinary news without comment—that may not be interpreted to come under one or other category in the long and comprehensive list of prohibited writings, the explanation and exception appended to the section notwithstanding. If the section is properly interpreted, as it ought to be, no Indian newspaper can escape from its clutches. But we can guess that the pruning knife will not be applied to all the papers and the appearance will be maintained that the Ordinance does not touch the whole Press by exemoting a number of newspapers from the consequences of their writings. The axe may not fall on considerations of merit. In actual practice it is more likely to descend on the heads of those papers only for which the local officials have, rightly or wrongly, conceived a dislike. Our remarks may appear to be a little uncharitable but we have only to wait and see how true they are We are almost certain that the blow is meant for a number of newspapers, probably already listed. Lord Irwin may not be in the know of these things, but he ought t ohave taken care to see that no provision in the Ordinance placed a handle in the hands of those who were not well-disposed towards particular papers. If, however, the Ordinance in meant to—as in effect it is almost sure to—suppress all nationalist papers Lord Irwin would have served his reputation better if he had drawn up a list of such papers and suppressed them by a more direct order. Such an action migrt have been considered too drastic, but it would surely have had the merit of being absolutely straigtforward and, however, regretful it may have been, we would have been the last to question or cavil at it. As it is, we find it difficult how can Lord Irwin escape the criticism that his action has laid him open to the charge of having acted not quite fairly. The provisions of the Ordinance do only confirm this view as they are much more drastic even the old Ordinance. We may just give one exampe. According to the present Ordinance a paper or press may receive practically five punishments for one single offence—the security of the Press will be forfeited, the Press will be forfeited, the security of the paper printed at it will be forfeited, the paper will be closed and, in addition, the printer, publisher and editor may also be punished according to the ordinary laws. Five-fold punishment for one offence may not appear sufficiently severe to Lord Irwin, but it does so to the common people and they cannot but view such provisions as grossly unfair and highly vindictives. However, we welcome this Christmas gift nonetheless in as much as it gives an insight into the real state of the official mind and official temper. —"The Searchlight."

Tragedy Of "Short Cut"

—:o:—

We do not know if it is the view of the Government of Lord Irwin that the tone of the Press as a whole or a section of it is bad or has become worse after the expiry of the last Ordinance. If the Press, we mean, the Indian Press, as a whole, is bad the disease has gone beyond cure by Ordinances. And His Excellency had himself indicated in his speech at the European Association what the appropriate remedy was. But if the objection is only with regard to certain papers or to matters published in one or other paper at one or other time, the ordinary law of the land, as has been proved times without number, and recently, is quite sufficient to bring the offending papers to book. We are often told when this or that publication is proscribed that the contents were an infringement of Section 124A, that is, sedition. We have often wondered why the usual procedure of prosecution under the law is not adopted and a conviction secured before the publication is proscribed! It often happens that no judicial pronouncement by prosecution is sought but the matter ends with executive action.

An Ordinance is a "short cut" but legal proceedings are not so. But the Viceroy has himself condemned short cuts. The Ordinance is a dangerous short cut, as the operation of the last Press Ordinance has amply demonstrated. The last Press Ordinance could not stop the circulation of unauthorised news sheets but it effectually stopped the publication of many correct news and reports that the highest officials of the Government, in the interest of the Government itself, should have known. The defect of "short cuts" is, as His Excellency the Vicroy has very aoppropriately pointed out by reference to "Alice in Wonderland," that if they do an ounce of good they do ton of mischief. —"Amrit Bazar Patrika."

Democles' Sword

—:o:—

Emergency legislation to deal with newspapers and news-sheets has been not only promulgated again but promulgated in a form which is more drastic than the previous ones. Whether it will prevent the dissemination of revolutionary ideas and thus accomplish the object aimed at, one can hardly be sure. Preachers of violence are very clever propagandists and it is not impossible that they may circumvent the new Ordinance just as they did the old ones. Of one thing, however, there can be no manner of doubt. Moderate journals, which express their views with a due sense of responsibility will again fall into trouble. Moderation and sense of responsibility do not necessarily connote agreement with the bureaucracy on all occasions, and as the Ordinance invests the bureaucracy with autocratic powers, the consequences can better be imagined than described. Why the sins of the revolutionaries should be visited upon newspapers which denounce them passes one's understanding. If the Government wanted to take action against them, the provisions of the ordinary law of the land were not insufficient for the purpose. The new Ordinance, on the contrary, will hang like a Democles' sword over all newspapers moderate or extremist, and all will heave a sigh of relief when it is withdrawn or lapses after six months. In the meantime, even non-extremist journals should be prepared for the issue of warnings and threats for the publication of matter which their conductors honestly believe to be harmless or which finds its way into the papers owing to *bona fide* mistakes.—"Tribune."

TWO MUSLIMS STABBED

One Succumbs To Injuries

ASSAILANTS STILL AT LARGE

Two Muslims were severely stabbed on Sunday night at Sheikh Memon Street. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police where one succumbed to his injuries and the other is in a precarious condition. The police appeared on the scene of the tragedy, but the assailants had by the time taken to their heels. The police are making inquiries. Nobody has been arrested yet.

PIR PAGARO

—:o:—

BOMBAY MUSLIMS ASKED TO PETITION ON HIS BEHALF

Mr. Abdulgani Usman Attarwala of Nagdeci Street, Bombay, has issued a circular for distribution among Muslims in connection with the conviction of Pir Pagaro, under the caption of "Pir Pagaro—a victim of intrigue;—Will Bombay Muslims heed?"

Mr. Attarwala says the famous Pir has fallen a prey to intrigue due to enmity borne by some persons. Thousands of his disciples hailing from Sind, Punjab, Kabul, etc. have sent in petitions to Government. The Governor of Bombay when he was in Sind some time back was waited upon by a deputation led by Hon. Mr. Bhuttani, and he was kind enough to give an assurance of giving due consideration to the matter.

Mr. Attarwala advises his co-religionists to call a mass meeting of protest in order to draw the attention of Government.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

—:o:—

A Wall Calendar for 1931 from Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay.

A Wall Calendar for 1931 from Gustadji D. Billimoria and Co., Colour Merchants, Bombay.

Two Wall Calendars for 1931 from Eruch D. Engineer and Co., Bombay, Machinery Merchants.

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One Card Calendar from Mulr Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore.

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GANGADHARRAO GIVES INAM LANDS FOR TWO TRUSTS

But Collector Asks Him Why They Should Not Be Forfeited

BELGAUM, December 27.

During the absence of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande from Belgaum, in November last, notice under signature of Mr. H. Montgomery I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, was affixed to Mr. Deshpande's house, requiring Mr. Deshpande to show cause why his pesonal and service Inam should not be forfeited to Government on the ground that he was taking part in a disloyal movement.

Mr. Deshpande who was then at Bombay, on hearing of this, asked the Collector to give him a hearing on the point and the matter accordingly came up on Monday last before Collector, Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande who was present in person put in a written statement giving reasons as to why his Inam could not be resumed by Government. Mr. D. V. Belvi, ex-M.L.A., who represented Mr. Deshpande further argued his case and was also given a hearing by the Collector. The Government pleader Mr. B. K. Belvi was also present.

TWO PUBLIC TRUSTS CREATED

In the course of his arguments Mr. Belvi pointed out that Mr. Deshpande had created in the year 1921 a Public Trust for political and charitable purposes, by appointing Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona, Mr. B. B. Potdar of Belgaum and himself as trustees. Some time ago, Mr. Belvi stated, Mr. Deshpande had created another trust called the "Gandhi Seva Sangh" for social and khadi work whose trustees were Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and others besides Mr. Deshpande himself. Mr. Belvi also observed that Mr. Deshpande had given some portion of his Inam to his near relatives also.

Concluding, Mr. Belvi argued that it was necessary in the interests of justice that due notice of the proceedings against Mr. Deshpande should be given to all the trustees and other interested parties before anything further was done in the matter. After the Government pleader has submitted his arguments the Collector, it is understood, will forward his report to Government for final decision. It i learnt that practically the whole of his personal Inam yielding an annual income of several thousands of rupees has been given away in trust by Mr. Deshpande.—A. P.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Conference At Poona.

—:o:—

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

—:o:—

The Seventh-day Adventists of India, Ceylon and Burma are at the present time holding one of the most successful and well-attended conferences ever known in the history of their work in these countries, Salisbury Park, a large estatee owned by the Mission, is near the Wanowrie Rifle Range, Poona, and is an ideal location for a camp meeting of a type familiar to those who know the history of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination. Most of the delegates are under canvas, and business meetings and religious services are held in a large shamiana, which is frequently filled to overflowing.

The chairman of the executive Committee of the Southern-Asia Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists is Pastor A. W. Cormack, an Australian, who presented his report early in the Council session. He showed that they had in Southern Asia a corps of 702 labourers of which 230 were domiciles and foreign, while 472 were Indian, Burmese and Singalese workers.

Mr. Cormack also mentioned a fact which Seventh-day Adventists have reason to be jubilant over. Notwithstanding so much trade depression The Southern Asia Division had made no retrenchment in its work in the fields comprising it. He showed that during the biennial period just about to close eighteen new foreign families had been added to their existing forces in the field.

MEDICAL WORK.

One of the most interesting reports was that of Dr. H. C. Menkel, of Simla and Lahore, a veteran missionary physician who has laboured in the East for many years, and is well known to many people in India as a health and temperance lecturer and writer. There are other medical men at the Council, all in the service of this Mission, who are contributing in various ways to the success of the meeting.

FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES.

A live report was presented by Mr. J. C. Craven, the manager of the Publishing House of the Division situated at Salisbury Park. One part of the report said. 'During the two-year period 17,632,000 characters have been set up in books, tracts and magazines in our composing room, representing over twenty tons of metal. If all the sheets of paper that have passed through our cylinder presses during the last two years, in books, tacts and magazines were placed end on end they would reach from Poona to Tibet, a distance of one thousand miles."

The delegation, including the children who have come with their parents, number nearly 400. Many of the delegates are taking a very active part in the discussions, and it is expected that great advances will be made during the ensuing biennial period in educational and other uplift lines of work on the stations.

BURMA'S FATE LINKED WITH INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

gie and not the termination of the foreign domination which is what the Burmans desire. It may be useful to point out that just as politically, culturally and geographically so also economically is Burma linked with India. India is Burma's best customer. Separated from India Burma will have to struggle against India's high tariffs which may well be ruinous to millions of Burmese cultivators.

It is pointed out by those who desire to separate Burma from India that the Burmans are not Aryans; that they are Buddhists, and also that their social structure is different from that of India. The truth is that the Burmans like the Assamese and the Nevalese are of mixed Aryan and Mongol stock, the type not differing widely from that of many Bengalis. Asoka's Empire was the centre of Buddhist culture, the root of Buddhism is in India, almost all the religious foundations of Burma lie in India. On this account, the Burmese people have a strong religious affinity with India. If the above separatist argument has any validity, it stands to reason that the Madrasis who come from Dravidian stock have a greater claim than the Burmans for separation from the rest of India. If the British arguments in favour of separation are straightforward and honest, then are not the Burmans racially religiously and socially far further removed from the Anglo-Saxons than from the Indians and therefore more entitled to separation from Britain and to freedom to decide their own destiny?

AGAINST SEPARATION

No, Burma does not want immediate separation from India. Neither the military might of England nor the treachery of a few interested puppets can sever the political, economic, cultural and religious bonds which have united the Burmese and the Indians any more than makeshift constitutions for the perpetuation of British Rule will stand in the way of Indian Independence and the reconquest by the Burmans of their lost liberty. India cannot and must not allow British Imperialists to convert the fair land of Burma on the one hand into a Military Camp and on the other hand a sheltered field for exploitation by British capitalists. It will be disastrous for India and suicidal for Burma.

Britain used Indian soldiers to conquer Buruma. Let not Britain use the Round Table politicians to fasten tighter the shackles of slavery on Burma.

We Burmans, in the name of Buddha, Dhama and Sanga, challenge the members of the Round Table Conference to demand the immediate separation of Burma from the British Empire, leaving independent Burma free to determine her future relationship to India.

We beg to remain,

Yours, faithfully,

MAUNG THWIN,
MAUNG THAN MAUNG.
MAUNG OO KYAW.

41, Gloucester Road, Dec., 9.
London N W 1. 1930.

WAR LORDS MAKE FRIENDS

—:o:—

Northern Railway Question

Shanghai (By Mail)

The criticisms of the Kuomintang (the National Party) during the meeting of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the party appear to have made a deep impression, for, in a circular order addressed to members of the party, they are exhorted to mend their ways. They are accused of three principally blunders; regarding the party as a source of personal livelyhood; conducting provincial headquarters; as a rival of the local authority; and improper conduct and speech towards the people.

This correction, added to recent officials orders, will doubtless have a much-needed effect, particularly as the party will be weighed in the balance at the People's Convention, which will save the opportunity to order the promulgation of the constitution to take the place of the dictatorship of the Kuomintang. Behind the scenes at the plenary session, the party die-hards vigorously resisted the demand for the immediate convocation of the People's Convention on the ground that Sun Yet-sen stipulated a five year period of political tutelage under the Kuomintang before the people should be given the right to frame their own constitution.

Chiang Kai-shek was busy arguing the issue when Chang Hsuehliang, his brother in arms from Mukden, unexpectedly arrived on the scene, and between them the two highest military officers of the Government were able to secure the passage of the resolution to convoke the People's Convention, a resolution which may well prove momentous.

Good relations being now established between the two principal commanders in the country, the feeling grows that the risk of a recurrence of civil war in the near future is diminished and there is a disposition to hope for for better conditions and an expansion of trade. The question of the management of the Northern Railways is being amicably settled. The Government is to control the Peking-Hankow Railway, with the head office at Hankow, and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway as far as Tsinan in Shantung, and Chang Hsueh liang will have control of the Tsingtao-Tsinan (Shantung) Railway and all the other lines in the North and interior. The trade on these lines has been virtually dead for the past three years, and a resumption of the normal traffic would have an immediate effect on economic conditions, provided the military taxes are removed or substancially reduced.

But, as frequently reported, it is the taxes levied for the maintenance of the military every way and everywhere which are throttling trade. This taxation must continue, until the hordes of soldiers are otherwise provided for. The territories which sustained the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan must still maintain the same troops, though under different commanders, and, in addition, the Mukden forces have now to be kept at the expense of China. The situation is aggravated by the lack of foreign demand for Chinese products, though their price owing to the low price of silver, is cheaper than ever before. Although some improvement may be expected, there is no room at present for a commercial millennium.

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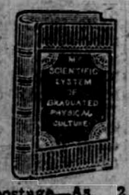

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1930.

REVISE YOUR POLICY

—:o:—

We had occasion some time ago to congratulate the Police authorities in Bombay on the "welcome change" we had noticed in their methods of dispersing crowds gathered to participate in activities which Executive fiat had declared "unlawful". The reason for our commendation was the absence of severity in the 'lathi' charges and the attitude displayed by the higher Police officials in the performance of duties which are in their very nature unpleasant. But we are constrained to observe that the manner in which the crowds were dispersed by the police on Sunday morning after the arrests consequential on the holding of a banned ceremony had been effected do not reflect to the credit of the Bombay Police. It is true that the riff-raff element in the crowd was much more noticeable this time. But is that any reason why the Police should have given an exhibition of frayed nerves? We hope we shall not witness again this pitiable exhibition on the part of those whose duty it is to preserve "law and order" behaving like petulant children. Where was the necessity for the Police to indulge in severe 'lathi' charges of insisting on making an exhibition of 'lathi' might so long as crowds collected at various places?

We presume that Police authorities in Bombay are anxious to retain a good name. They will find it difficult to do this if they allow their subordinates to indulge in exploits which are familiar to Bombay's citizens, and some of which are now coming to be noticed in England. Cables to Britain about police excesses in India may be rare for obvious reasons, but letters on the subject are fortunately not quite so rare. The "Manchester Guardian" publishes in mail week a letter from Edith M. Pye, giving a few particulars of police methods. The paper itself says about the letter that "it gives extracts from an eye-witness's account, unquestionably authentic, of incidents in Bombay for which there can be no justification." Most of the incidents referred to occurred in Bombay in September last, and we refer to them now partly because similar incidents, we regret to notice, are still common in this city and elsewhere. Speaking of the happenings near the Town Hall at the time of Council Elections the letter states: "There was a large number of people, but quite peaceful and quiet, and those belonging to the Congress Party were in their usual well-organised and methodical way regulating the traffic, guiding pedestrians through crowded parts and dispersing crowds where they became too dense to allow of slow driving through them. One of the men so engaged was struck with a 'lathi' by a police sepoy; he did not retaliate nor move away. The second time he was struck, he fell on the ground. Again he was beaten. Two of the ambulance men in attendance fetched a stretcher to take him to the ambulance car, as he was too much hurt to walk to it even with their aid. After he had been lifted into the stretcher the sepoy again struck him—a man already badly wounded—as he lay there being carried to the car." On another occasion, when there was a 'lathi' charge near a shop picketed by volunteers, a few of the spectators rushed through fright into another shop hard-by, when, the letter proceeds to state, "an English Sergeant entered the shop, drove the people out with his whip and severely beat the owner of the shop on his own premises." "The same afternoon," says the witness of the above scenes, "I saw a Parsee gentleman knocked down by an English police officer and severely beaten so that the stretcher that was used to take him away was half-covered with blood, as I saw it after he had been lifted out of it into the ambulance car. He was not concerned with the movement and was only crossing the road, going after an approaching car he intended to board."

We shall refrain from making any comments of our own upon the above incidents for the reason, among others, that comments are superfluous. As regards the attitude of the people, the witness states: "I have seen the Nationalists under the most terrible provocation and never once have they resorted to violence or retaliation in any way." More recently, however, it appears that the non-violence of the crowd in general having been strained to the utmost and the leaders capable of restraining them having been in jail, the less responsible among the people have now and then shown a disposition to retaliate. We can only appeal to such persons to refrain from the least trace of violence as else they would be undoing the good achieved by Mahatma Gandhi and thousands of his followers by their sacrifices. His movement based on the twin foundation of Truth and Non-violence has now become a famous world event and succeeded beyond the fondest dreams of even Mahatma Gandhi mainly because it has been scrupulously non-violent so far. Let those who carry it on use every influence they possess to see that even the people on whose behalf they agitate are absolutely non-violent in their sympathetic demonstrations.

Some of the unpleasant but inevitable results of police excesses all over India have been brought home to the authorities by their best friends, but the higher authorities do not seem to have taken to heart the warning. Needless lathi charges still seem to be the order of the day. The lathi attack upon a picnic party at Peddapuram in the Madras Presidency, for instance, had absolutely no provocation or any kind of justification. "When an absolutely innocent party were having their lunch," says the "Hindu," "a party of the police arrived with lathis and rifles, surrounded them and created a panic by a severe and continued lathi charge." The function was not banned nor was the notorious Section 144 in force at the place. About sixty people, it is said, received severe injuries, including a few ladies and Dr. V. Gopalakrishnaya who went to the place, on hearing of the lathi charge, to give medical relief. In a statement to the press the Doctor says that he entered the garden, where the picnic was held, with the permission of the Sergeant at the entrance. Yet, when he had gone in, he adds, "Mr. Subba Rao, Circle Inspector of Pithapuram came and I assured him I came in with permission. Never-the-less I was given two blows on the part of the left thigh and two on the back of the right. Then I fell down. They went on beating me for some time. I got twenty to twenty-five blows on my back". That was bad enough in all conscience but it was not all. He says he was foully abused and states further: "I was made to stand and both my shoulder joints and the upper arms were similarly treated with lathis and very severely bruised. I was asked to run away; I could not. Then they pushed me and gave me a couple of blows." We shall cut short this sad narrative, but if that was the treatment, given to a medican man, who had gone to the place for giving relief with due permission, we fear to think how the rest of the party were maltreated. Where, we ask in the name of humanity, was the occasion for this exhibition of might? However, out of evil cometh good and let us hope that the Madras Presidency, instead of being frightened by such excesses, will intensify its struggle for Swaraj. But we may as well give Britain's agents in India a warning. They should, in their own interest, revise their policy. If they do not, they will be raising an indestructible barrier of bitterness between their country and India.

BRITAIN'S DICTATOR

If there is one politician in England who must be thoroughly enjoying himself—save for the usual petulant kicks from his own followers—that politician is Mr. Lloyd George. Leader of the smallest party or rather a small group, he can—and does—play mischievous, even insolent pranks with impunity. The nerves of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin must be on edge anxiously wondering what the great Lilliput will do next. He laughs at them.

In mail week there were rumours of a Lib-Lab combination. The Tories were extremely shocked and grieved. Mr. Lloyd George's response was a cruel aggravation of Tory misery. "There is," he declared in a speech, "only one alternative left and you must face that if you turn the Government out. A Tory Protectionalist Government—protection crude and ill-thought out—they want a free hand, a free hand in the Nation's cupboard. Our business is to keep the tariff mice away from the people's bread." Whereat the Tories were crushed and the Labourites greatly uplifted. Not that he spared the MacDonald Government. "Our complaint is that they have completely missed a great opportunity. Unemployment is not merely a disaster; it is also an opportunity." And therefore "the Government is an acknowledged failure." And this the MacDonald Government gratefully gulped down and humbly promised electoral reform—against their principles.

But that was a fortnight ago, Mr. Lloyd George evidently felt that it was a long time since he had thrown a bombshell to make the other two parties jump. He therefore made on Saturday last what has been considered—like its predecessors—a "significant statement." Its only significance lies in the transfer of emphasis from the sins of Baldwinism to those of MacDonaldism That was necessary for a revival of the active suspense in which he would keep the two rivals perpetually. He will succeed. But there is nothing farther from his intentions than to force a General Election. He knows that a dissolution without electoral reform will mean the virtual extinction of his party. And he also knows that Mr. MacDonald will always be accommodating in anything that he may demand. Mr. Lloyd George will not be foolish enough to give up his position as a successful Dictator of Britain.

"FIRM" STAND !

—:o:—

Evidently the Nawab of Dacca was very much disturbed over the news of negotiations between Hindu and Muslim "delegates" in London. The following cable received by him from the Aga Khan must have greatly helped in restoring the Nawab Sahib's peace of mind and tranquility:

"Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi stood firm throughout for a separate electorate. Under no circumstances would he consider a joint electorate and thus has rendered great assistance in my task. The entire Muslim delegation, unanimously and harmoniously has been working for all points enunciated at the Delhi Conference."

The cable speaks for itself, for the Aga Khan and Mr. Ghaznavi and, indeed, for "the entire Muslim delegation." No comment is necessary except to congratulate the "delegation" on their "firm" stand by the Government of India's despatch—we mean "all points enunciated at the Delhi Conference"!

JESUS—THE "REVOLUTIONIST"

—:o:—

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

A poor Samaritan woman! She comes to fetch water from the well.

Jesus sees her; Jesus talks to her. His disciples wonder why he talks to a poor woman!

Yes how natural for him to talk to the poor.

He belongs to the Brotherhood of the poor.

To it have belonged the noblest and purest of the race of men.

Of the poor woman Jesus asks water to drink.

So Krishna, in our ancient story, asks for water not in polished vessel but in a broken cup.

Well it is with a country where the poor are treated not as 'untouchables' but as givers of water to the Lord.

"I am thirsty", says Jesus to the Samaritan woman.

And, with a characteristic turn, he asks if she is not thirsty, too!

Yes:—the poor are athirst The rich in their pride of purse or blindness of 'bhoga' feel self-satisfied. The poor are thirsty.

And how their thirst may be quenched is indicated in that 'Mahavakya', the great Saying—one of the greatest,—recorded of Jesus:—

"God is spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and truth."

Who will take this message of God, the spirit, to the poor millions?

A critic finds fault with the Jewish impulses as being predominantly destructive and adds:—'Jesus, the greatest Jew, is, also the greatest destructive element in the world.' But only an element. The essential spirit of Jesus is constructive,—and more. It is creative. And therefore Revolutionary. Conversion involves Revolution. Then is a man converted when his old cells are broken and new ones built. There is no rebirth without a revolution.

And Jesus created a Revolution which has widened with the process of the Sun.

The secret of this Revolution is to my mind, in this one vision:—"The Kingdom of Heaven is within you."

BURMA'S FATE LINKED WITH INDIA.

"RULE OF BURMA BY BURMANS FOR BURMANS."

In view of the fact that there is some misunderstanding as to the wishes of the Burmans regarding the question of the proposed immediate separation of Burma from India, we the undersigned Burmans think it necessary to state clearly, expressing the sentiments of millions of our countrymen, the position of Burma in relation to India.

The Chairman of the Round Table Conference, who is also the Prime Minister of Great Britain, has declared that he has "only got eyes and ears for what the Conference says", on the subject and he gave the impression that the separation of Burma was a settled fact and that all that the Conference had now to do was to appoint a sub-committee to determine the conditions of separation.

WHOM DOES PREMIER REPRESENT

On whose behalf was the Prime Minister of Britain acting?

He claimed to interpret the wishes of the Conference and declared that he had based his decision on the speech of the Burmese member. Yet everybody knows that U. Ba Pe does not represent Burma at the Round Table Conference.

In the memorandum dated November the 1st. 1930. from Rangoon the General Council of all Burmese Associations, speaking on behalf of the people of Burmah in protest against the proposed immediate separation of Burmah from India, enumerates no less than eighty-three points supported by facts and figures, showing why the immediate separation of Burma from India was undesirable. The Burmese representative at the Round Table Conference has declared that the demand for separation from India is unanimous, because of the recommendations made in the Simon Report and because the Legislative Council of Burma has twice lately voted for separation.

BURMANS FOR EMANCIPATION

It must be remembered that in Burma only 3.3 per cent. of the population is enfranchised. This cuts out the entire peasant and working class population as well as the numerous Indian immigrants. Only 18 per cent. of the total limited electorate voted at the last general election, that is to say that less than 0.75 per cent. of the Burmese population actually voted on that occasion. Among the disfranchised population strong objection is felt to the continuance of the British connection and control. The real feeling of the Burmese people on this question could only be ascertained by means of a plebiscite.

Burma's immediate demand is independence of Britain rule.

The Prime Minister of Britain must disclose to the eyes and ears of the world the telegram addressed to him on October 12th by the General Council of All Burmese Associations which was as follows:—

"Burma Legislative Councillors being not true representatives their separation resolution is not country's verdict. Government chosen Burma delegates to Round Table Conference represent only Local Government. This Council will not accept any scheme of Government which does not satisfy majority of masses whose declared ultimate goal is independence."

(Sd.) SOE THEIN,
Chairman.
General Council of All Burmese Associations, Burma."

INSPIRED CAMPAIGN

One important fact that has been studiously concealed at the Round Table Conference is that under the leadership of the Government of Burma, a strong campaign for separation has been conducted, but, in spite of official support the resolution proposed in favour of separation was rejected in 1929.

It is therefore clear that the decision in favour of separation is not based on the wishes of the Burmans.

Dare the British Government submit the question to a referendum of the Burmese people?

Let us look back at the history of the so-called agitation for separation. The Indian National Congress in its session in 1885, protested against the annexation of Burma to British India. They did so, not because, they did not want to be associated with the Burmans but because they did not want Burma to share their fate of slavery. Besides, if Britain desired to add another slice of territory to her Emoire, it was for Britain and not for the poor tax-payers of India to pay the cost which the enterprise entailed.

THEN AND NOW

In 1885, 1887, 1907, 1917, 1919 and 1927, a small self-seeking Burmese section, by representations to the Vicervoy or to the Secretary of State and by deputations appealed for separation, but for more than forty years every Secretary of State has denied that the reasons put forward by the small group of Burman separatists validly warrant separation. In 1919, when the Burman deputation came to London, Edwin Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India did not listen to the demand for separation. Lord Reading and Lord Peel in turn refused to listen to the Burman separation Deputation.

But since 1927 however the reasons in favour of separation have suddenly become valid.

What are the real reasons which have inspired this altered attitude?

We urge the members of the Round Table Conference to call upon the Prime Minister to disclose the contents of War Office Archives showing the strategic importance of the North East Frontier of Burma. The Chinese Revolution showed how important it was that the Burma frontier should be strongly held both as a defence against the entry of revolutionary influence and to facilitate the defeat of the Chinese working-class movement. It is presumably the War Office reports that have led to the demand for the immediate separation of Burma from India, so that the army in Burma should be controlled by the Central Authorities and not by a popular parliament in India.

ARMAMENTS PILING HIGH

Faced with threats of revolt all over the East, Britain is developing Singapore and Rangoon as naval and aviation bases. From these bases British naval and air force scan on one side dart to Chinese ports to punish revolutionaries and on the other bombard Indian seaports in case of rebellion. Just as Singapore has been chosen as the base for Naval operation, Burma will be the base for the British land and air forces. In a Burma separated from India, the activities of the British militarists will no longer be subject to the restraint of criticism by Indian public opinion.

The consequences of thus allowing the British Imperialists to convert Burma into a war base are not without their effect on the rest of India. As for the Burmans they will be burdened with the expenditure on the ground that Burma is "protected" against Chinese invasion on her North East Frontier just as India is being "protected" from the so-called Afghan invasion on the North West Frontier.

THAT OIL

Simultaneously some economic considerations have arisen. The Burmah Oil Company has become a powerful British factor in the world's race for oil. The control of the Tin and Silver mines has added to the strength of the British Imperialist Power and greed in the East. Burma is the source of the supply of the most valuable timbers in the world, while her rice and her rubies are a constant temptation to the imperialists. Because British capitalists are in danger of losing monopoly rights in India on account of the revolt against the present economic oppression they desire to make doubly sure of their position in Burmah by effecting an immediate separation. A Burma seperated from India will mean that the Burmans will permanently live under militarist regime.

Burma's fate is indivisibly linked with that of India. It is quite clear that ever since the annexation of Burma by British the choice before the Burmese people has been between military vassalage under Britain and political partnership with the rest of India in the common struggle for independence.

We want the rule of Burma by Burmans for the Burmans.

As long as British Imperialism maintains its sway by acting on the principle of "divide et impera", the Burmans and the Indians must unite to overthrow foreign domination.

SEPARATION MEANS ISOLATION

Immediate separation from India can only mean for Burma isolation from the common strug-

(Continued on page 5.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Sovereignty Of The People.

The London Conference has discussed at length the present and the future rights of the Indian Princes and also the future constitution of the people of British India, but it has paid little or no attention to the claims of the millions of State subjects. It is grossly unjust to argue that the welfare of so many millions is to be left to the sweet will of a handful of autocratic Princes. There can hardly be a stable Federation between autocratic States and democratic provinces. We are glad to learn that Mr. M. Ramchandra Rao, one of the few nominees to the Conference who have studied the States questions from the people's point of view, has circulated among fellow-nominees a Memorandum which deals exhaustively with the fundamental rights of the subjects of States under the Federal Constitution. It is not enough, however, to demand a mere Declaration of Rights. Provision must be made for the speedy evolution of Responsible Government in the States; and the future Constitution must recognise first and foremost the fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the People.

Another Imported Expert.

One more financial expert—a non-Indian as usual—is to be shortly imported to advice the Government of India on the creation of an Economic Council with the object of studying and interpreting current economic problems and carrying out certain specific inquiries. A goodly number of super-experts and Economic Councils are probably necessary to take the Government out of the muddle which they have created for themselves and the country. But it is doubtful whether an expert engaged by a Government that cannot be said to be representing the people will be in a position to help the people. The "specific" inquiries probably include one as to how the unnatural ratio of 18d. can be further bolstered up without further aggravating the troubles that have followed the ratio. And will there, perhaps be an inquiry as to how to counter-act the effects of the boycott movement on British trade by any manipulation of the Indian currency or tariff or any other device?

Experts Disagree.

Experts are extra-ordinary men and their views are also extra-ordinary. Else they would not be called experts. Intelligent lay men attribute the present economic depression to a variety of causes, a most important among which is the incapacity of the old methods of production and distribution to cope with the grave after-effects of the wanton destruction of life and wealth in the last War. But an expert said the other day that the whole trouble was due to America and France hoarding gold. Now another, an American speaking in France, says that the two countries are holding their gold simply because they are afraid to lend it to unstable governments—as if all or most other Governments were unstable—and says that the trouble is due to destruction of buying power in China and India through civil war and revolutionary unrest. In so far as this view is correct a lesson may be drawn therefrom, that it is not good for a nation to fish in other nation's troubled waters or to cripple another trading with it.

"Daily Herald" is alarmed!

The "Daily Herald" has again returned to the attack. Disaster is threatening the Round Table Conference and the "Daily Herald" is deeply and profoundly agitated at the discovery. One does not know whether one is expected to sympathise with the "Daily Herald" in its new trouble or to feel grateful that light did, after all, dawn on it. Its desperate appeal, however, to the Indian "delegates" and their British colleagues cannot but fall on deaf ears. The "Daly Herald" cannot expect India's "delegates" to prove false to themselves. And it is nonsense to keep on shouting about the destrability of doing big things in a big way. The contemptuous dismissal of Gandhiji's terms followed immediately by the nomination of "persons" who represented no one but themselves and nothing but "pettifogging" communalism is too recent to be forgotten even by the "Daily Herald" which never raised a voice against it. To pretend sorrow and concern now is to over-act the pose of innocent simplicity, and in a chumsy manner at that.

AGRARIAN REVOLT IN C. P.

—:o:—

Money-Lenders' Houses Looted In Daylight.

U. P. FARMERS START NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

BULDANA, Dec. 27.

Villages after villages were ransacked and there was looting and plundering in broad day light the recent started movement by the villagers against the sawcars is spreading far and wide at a tremendous speed. The tendency of the rioters is becoming more destructive day by day. Property is looted and houses, documents and account books burnt in broad daylight.

Both men and women alike are stripped naked, beaten and turned out of the villages. The rioters give notices of their movements before hand and even then they are able to carry out their operations unobstructed. Even Taluka places are threatened with danger and the public is terror stricken. Life, honour and property in danger. Up to this time property worth Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs is looted and about 30 to 40 villages in number are looted.—A. P.

GENERAL AVARI FED FORCIBLY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 27.

It is learnt that General Avari has commenced hunger-strike since he has not been removed to Central Jail. He is now in Lunatic Asylum and it is reported that some eggs and milk were forced down his throat on Thursday.

Dr. N. B. Khare Leaves for Bombay to-morrow by mail, for treatment by Dr. Gilder.

KATNI NEWS

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Sealed

(From A Correspondent).

Picketing of foreign cloth was started at Katni on December 20. Now it has been stopped, all the merchants having got their stock sealed.

December 24 was celebrated here as Political Sufferers day according to the instructions of the Provincial Congress Committee. People fasted. A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Pandit Thwari Khampasia and prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Seth Govinda and others.

JAILED DICTATOR'S HEALTH CAUSES CONCERN

—:o:—

Picketing In Akola.

AKOLA, Dec. 27.

The Bhagini Mandal having decided to picket foreign cloth shops, picketing was started on December 24.

Mrs. Gangutai Bapat assisted by the Local Sewa Mandal started the campaign. With the exception a few cloth merchants agreed to the Foreign Cloth in their shops being sealed by the Congress.

After a day's picketing all the remaining shop-keepers yielded to the Congress demand and the work of sealing foreign cloth is being proceeded with.

BRIJILAL BIYANI'S CONDITION

Berar's third Dictator, Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, at present in Damoh jail has been suffering from appendicitis and was examined by the medical board who recommended an operation, but the Government is reported to be not prepared to undertake the operation on its own risk.

Great anxiety is felt among his friends and Congress circles for Sjt. Biyani's health.

Seth Shree Ramji Surajmal, the 7th Dictator of Berar was released from jail on 24th after having completed his six months' term of imprisonment.

An Important Notice

TO THE

Purchasers Of Genuine Pearls

A machine has been installed to examine genuine pearls at Javeri Mahajan's Motina Dharmana-Kanta at Mumbadevi. The time for examining the pearls is 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

R 3983

Thousands Of Farmers Take Part And Leaders Get Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA, Dec. 24.

Agra witnessed unparalleled scenes on December 20, and 21 On December 20 thousands of boys, girls and volunteers saluted National Flag in Gandhi Park. In the afternoon a procession of some two thousand paraded the city and in the evening a meeting held which was addressed by Pandit S. K. Dutta, Paliwal.

On December 21 about 900 people went to Baroda, the Bardoli of Agra by train. Tickets having been refused most of these practised Satyagrah and went without tickets; 700 to 800 volunteers marched twelve miles on foot from Agra Satyagrah Camp to Baroda, with national flags.

Police forcibly removed sixteen satyagrahis from Baroda Satyagrah Camp, fored a cordon round the village and prohibited people from entering the village. People persisted and they were beaten with canes and regulation 'lathis'. The mounted police rode their horses through the crowd who ran on all sides, but about 250 Satyagrahis including 60 ladies and 40 boys remained seated, although about 100 got hurt, some seriously, including a boy of eight years.

WOMEN TAKEN AWAY.

Pandit Dwarka Prasad Rawat, Dictator, Sjt. Jayanti Prasad, Superintendent, Satyagrah Camp Baroda and four others were arrested. Then about 250 Satyagrahis were declared arrested. About 20 ladies were taken in one lorry to Fatehpur Sikri and left there to their fate. They boarded the evening train to Agra without tickets and came home. Persons in two lorries were left at the jail gate. Some 26 persons are in jail.

By 10 o'clock batch of about 800 volunteers reached the place. They tried to enter the village through the Police cordon. The third batch from Fatehabad and fifth from Bah succeeded. Eight of these volunteers were thrown into pond by the police and others severely beaten. In this confusion some 1,200 peasants rushed into the village. Volunteers asked them to follow Baroda and refuse to pay rents. They were arrested, some of them being let off afterwards.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Some 40,000 villagers from hundreds of villages witnessed the struggle. They were addressed by Pandit S. K. Datt Paliwal in the evening at Midhakur. Over 300 persons received 'lathi' blows. Out of whom 19 are indoor patients in Congress hospital including five boys under ten, who received serious hurts and over 100 were treated as outdoor patients. Even Ambulance men were beaten and one press representative was detained and his notes snatched.

All the same section 144 Cr. P.C. was successfully defied by thousands of persons and every programme gone through in spite of police efforts. The police threw 'purie' and 'halwa' into fire, took away one bag full of fried gram and two bags of gur except Gita. The police in the night took away the beds and bedding of villagers and burnt their grass and fed their horses on it.

VILLAGERS DETERMINED.

Still the villagers are firm and they have decided to evacuate village. In Bhilawati village police took away the cattle of the people and shut them up in cattle pounds at Achnera. They took away some property also. One Kanchan Singh has been arrested and jailed, for he gave his house for Satyagrah camp.

At Baroda the police set fire to the Satyagrah hut. Still, the villagers are firm and to-day's struggle has inspired the whole district. No-rent campaign is spreading like wild fire. Notices under Section 144 have been served on Mr. Mahendraji of Sainik, Pandit Shria Krishna Datt Paliwal and Sjt. Jagan Prasad Rawat, prohibiting them from entering Baroda and Bhilawati villages for two months. This notice was served on Paliwalji and Rawatji on the 22nd after they had conducted the fight on 21st.

DICTATOR JAILED.

This notice was also meant for Mr. Dwarka Prasad Rawat, Dictator, but he is already in jail, having defied the public prohibition on 21st. He was the fifteenth Dictator. Kr. Sardar Singh, editor of "Sainik" has been sentenced to one year's R.I. and Rs. 250 fine or three months' R.I. in default, for sedition. Shrimati Satyawati, wife of Sjt. Jagan Prasad Rawat was arrested at 1 a.m. on the 21st for inciting police.

THARRAWADDY TROUBLE NOT SCOTCHED.

—:o:—

'Rebels" Well Organised

'AND ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

RANGOON, December 27.

It is unofficially reported that the rebels whose activities are confined to Tharrawaddy District, number about a thousand, though it is difficult to estimate their actual strength. Most of them wear a uniform consisting of a blue pyjama and shirt with a white Burmese head dress, and in addition also wear charms and amulets.

They have plenty of ammunition, which it would appear has been secured while looting village headmens houses. They are also apparently organised. Their knowledge of the topography of the country and the selection of forest fastness as headquarters enable the main body of rebels to elude capture.

An unconfirmed report estimates their casualties at between hundred and hundred fifty, but it is difficult to get a reliable figure as they carry away their dead and wounded whenever possible.

As far as is known, over fifty arrests have been made. According to the latest official report, the situation is more satisfactory. Government are taking all precautions to deal with the situation and prevent disaffection from spreading.—A. P

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

The following telegram has been issued by the Chief Secretary, Burma Government, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Province.

"The facts of the Thrrawady outbreak are as follows. The rebels come from villages of South-east Tharrawady and North East Insein. The rising was clearly organised in advance and started without any attempt to represent grievances. The rebels have committed brutal outrages, murdering Government officers, Europeans and Burmese and private persons without distinction of race or station, looting guns and destroying property and have shown themselves to be outlaws deserving no sympathy. They can plead no excuse either on political or economic grounds.

TROOPS ARRIVE

It is essential for the peace of loyal and law-abiding subjects that a rising of this kind should be dealt with as rapidly as possible with all the forces at the disposal of the Government. Two Companies of troops British and Indian, have already arrived at Tharrawady and a battalion of the Burma Rifles arrives to-day. The police have already achieved considerable success and the situation is improving daily. The Government intends to continue the operations until the rebellion is put down, law and order completely restored and persons guilty of murder and outrages punished. Please make this widely known and take the necessary steps to stop false rumours and restore confidence among the public."—A. P.

PROMINENT PLEADER CHARGED

—:o:—

Swadeshi Propaganda At Gadag

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, Dec. 26.

It is understood that summons has been served on Mr. D. M. Nadgir, pleader of Gadag, one of the most prominent Congress workers; it seems he is charged for sedition and is ordered to attend the Court on Monday next when the case against him will probably commence.

The postponement of the Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition of Gadag has enabled a very large number of exhibitors to take part in the Exhibition and that consequently stalls are being booked briskly. Activity is observed all around, and the Exhibition promises to be a very successful affair.

Severe Lathi Charges In Bombay On Sunday

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

dispersing the crowds. They resorted to repeated lathi charges thereby swelling the casuality list. From 9 a.m. upto nearly 1 p.m. the police were stationed near the police station and mounted sowars scoured the maidan in order to disperse the demonstrators.

STONE-THROWING.

At one time when the police had withdrawn some mischiefmongers again collected outside the Esplanade station and some stones were thrown at the police. This provoked the police all the more and they spread in all directions beating all and sundry.

GUNNYBAG SET ON FIRE.

A few sergeants ran as far as the "Times of India" Office chasing the crowd. While the police were thus busy some persons set fire to a gunnybag and threw it on the fencing surrounding the Esplanade Police station.

"TIMES" CAMERAMAN NOT WANTED.

The fence which was made of dry bamboos soon ignited and a "Times of India" photographer who noticed flames ran towards the fencing to quench the fire. He was rudely interrupted by a sergeant who dealt him a forcible blow. The latter protested but the sergeant reprimanded him saying that he was butting in where he was not wanted.

The fire however was soon extinguished. As a result of the lathi charges in all nearly 180 persons were injured. In the Congress Free Hospital over 70 injured persons were treated while in the Laud Hospital more than 110 persons received treatment. Nearly 25 persons are seriously injured on the head.

Eleven policemen who were slightly injured due to stone-throwing were treated in the G. T. Hospital.

At 1 o'clock in the noon quiet was restored, but some rif-raffs of the city continued to demonstrate in Princess Street and had to be repeatedly chased away by the police.

POLICE TAKE TO STONE THROWING.

Some rif-raffs after throwing stones at the police were taking to their heels towards the Dhobi Talao when some policemen chased them. Unable to get at the culprits the policemen themselves picked up the stones and threw them back at the fleeing crowd.

RECOGNITION IN NICK OF TIME.

During the lathi charges Dr. Sathaye who was directing the operations of ambulancemen of the Congress Free Hospital narrowly missed being hit by a sergeant. In a statement Dr. Sathaye says that the sergeant raised his sick but did not bring it down on his head recognising in the nick of time that he was an ambulance man. This is what he says:—

"I was at the Azad Maidan till 9-30 a.m. After the arrest of the "War Council" there were lathi charges. A sergeant who was running after the people came near my ambulance camp with upraised stick. He would have brought it down on my head had he not recognised me in the nick of time. This timely recognition permitted me to continue the work of bandaging wounds of the injured; otherwise I would have had to go to the hospital with a bandage myself."

260 PERSONS INJURED.

On inquiries it is learnt that 260 persons received injuries in the lathi charges near the Azad maidan. Out of this number 115 persons were treated in the Emergency Free Hospital, 95 persons in the Congress Hospital and 40 persons were treated on the spot by ambulance cars and discharged.

An incident occurred at Picket Street, Kalbadevi at about 1 p.m. A police man, it is said, was passing along the Road when some one threw stones at him. On receipt of information Inspector Gole and Superintendent Tavde with a police party marched to the Picket Road where a large crowd had assembled. On sighting the police the crowds dispersed.

While the police officers were returning, it is alleged, some one threw stones at them from the balcony of a building but the stone did not hit anybody.

TO-DAY'S LATHI CHARGES

—:o:—

Doctor's Analysis And Remarks

Dr. B. K. Kothari (M.D.) Superintendent in charge of the Free Emergency Hospital sends the following analysis of the injuries sustained by the public as a result of to-day's lathi charges:—

NUMBER OF CASES.

Admitted 124.
Discharged at request 62.
Detained for treatment 62.
Treated on the spot 60.

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED.

1. Head:—
Punctured Wounds 16.
Contusions and Swellings 10.
2. Back 2.
3. Limbs 29.
4. Chest 1.
5. Abdomen 1.
6. Multiple 46.

SERIOUS CASES.

I. Comatose cases 3.
II. Fracture cases 5.
III. Severe injuries.
10 cases required to the sutured.

DOCTOR'S REMARKS.

Dr. B. K. Kothari in his report to the press says:—

The cases were brought to our Hospital from 8-15 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. due to Lathi Charges over various places. Several cases were admitted in profusely bleeding condition which included bleeding from the nose, mouth and vomiting of blood. Patients in stages of shock and collapse were brought for treatment, some of them being unconscious. Even two ladies and three children were admitted for injuries. On the field, the Ambulance volunteers were dispersed in their efforts to treat those among the public wounded on the spot. I am told that this time Ambulance volunteers were troubled even more than before.

There are nearly 10 cases with wounds on the face, lips and head that required suturing.

German Scientist ON Godrej's Toilet Soaps

Bombay, 25th April, 1930.

MESSRS. GODREJ SOAPS LTD.

BOMBAY

Gentlemen,

I am out on a two years' world tour. I enclose in admiration of the ideal soap you are making, my honest appreciation of it. I am a Scientist, devoting all my time to the study of the human health and specially the skin.

A German, I was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I had read in an Indian Paper and your claim that it was made from vegetable oils induced me to do so. My honest conviction and the careful observation both by use and experiment are embodied in the testimonial sent herewith.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KARL LUSURTZE.

CERTIFICATE

As a Scientist interested in bodily health, I have devoted years of study to the functions of the skin, which as we all know is a hard-working organ. Much depends on the way the skin discharges its several functions apart from its obvious protective duty. It serves to rid the body of a great deal of waste in the form of sweat through numberless pores.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balsamic effect of the oils used, promotes the vigorous tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your Soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much. I am a constant user of your No. 1 Soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap.

You are at liberty to make any use of this unsolicited testimonial.

BEWARE!

Majority of Soap Manufacturers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and are made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

Sole Agents:—

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branches at CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

TERRIFIC BOMB EXPLOSION IN AHMEDABAD

Victims' Hands Amputated And Eyes Injured.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

A sensation was caused last night by a terrific explosion resembling that of a bomb in a tailors house in Ratan Pole. As result of the explosion the owner of the house and a picketer named Babu who had just then entered the house were injured. Babu's injuries being serious. The latter is now in hospital. The police are making enquiries.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

Further Details are now available of last nights explosion. It appears that a tailor who owned house in Ratanpole had a guest in the evening, who was sitting in the drawing room of the house. While the owner had gone to answer call of nature all of a sudden a serious explosion took place in the main room. The guest of tailor had his three fingers blown off and sustained serious injury to his eyes. The tailor who was in the W. C. also received slight injuries.

Doors and windows were completely smashed. The injured men were removed to the hospital where the hands of one man were Amputated. The police have sealed the house and armed guard are placed. Investigations were being made this morning by the Police.

SEVERAL HOUSE SEARCHES

—:o:—

Four Persons Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

The Police carried out several searches in the evening including the offices of the Picketing Association. Four persons who are said to be volunteers of the Picketing Association have been arrested. They were placed before the Magistrate and are charged under Explosive Substances Act and with attempt to murder

WHITHER GRADUALNESS?

—:o:—

Capitalistic Reconstruction Or Progressive Socialism

CRITICISM OF LABOUR EXECUTIVE AND GOVERNMENT

It is much more pleasant for one's views to coincide with those of one's friends. Nevertheless, in the past, in a conscious movement like the Labour Movement struggling for power, progress has only been possible through the diversity of views held by its members. With Labour in office, however, a tendency has arisen to regard those who express criticism of the Government from within as disloyal and disruptive. This in turn has given rise to a deplorable spirit of intolerance, and while we may agree that loyalty and unity are a paramount necessity if a movement is to become an effective power for good in the world, yet it must always be loyalty and unity associated with a cause and not with individuals. To what end are we loyal and united? If the answer is that we must be loyal and united because we must trust in the wisdom of the Premier, the Government, and the Labour Party Executive, without ourselves having made up our minds to pursue along authentic lines some definite and understandable end, then the Labour Movement may find that it has been ploughing in sand.

EXECUTIVE'S MAJORITIES.

One cannot be blind to the fact that the Labour Party Conference this year met in a mood of anxiety and self-criticism. There was some plain speaking and straightforward criticism of the Government, which happily was heard in a spirit of tolerance. Yet one cannot get rid of a suspicion that the voting was not altogether free from hostility to those who periodically have by word and deed criticised the Government outside the Labour Party Conference rather than being the true relfed of conscious discerning minds resolutely made up in pursuance of a clear and attainable objective. One delegate, in fact, bluntly stated that the Conference had been more influenced by respect for the Prime Minister than by his statement. However, Mr. MacDonald and the Labour Party Epecutive have got their majorities, and judging by their declared policy, the depth and breadth of the criticism at the Conference is not likely to heeded.

"THE MANTLE OF CAPITALISM."

While I have never minimised the difficulties of the Government, one cannot but deplore its continued refusal to apply the policies of "Labour and the Nation" where its minority position has imposed no barrier. I grant that to be consistent with our belief in democratic Parliamentary Government it cannot move faster towards its ultimate objective than Parliamentary or electoral possibilities allow. This fact stares us in the face no matter how much the nation may suffer because of the need for the application of policies adequate to meet the situation with regard to unemployment and the continued poverty of the masses. But what I am really concerned about is the Government's method in pursuing its objectives and the reason it apparently so proudly wears the mantle of Capitalism.

SUPPRESSING SOCIALISM.

I grant, too, that the Parliamentary machine restricts the Government's activities, and that it cannot interfere with the fundamentals of Capitalism, but is that any reason—if its outlook is Socialistic why it should act, in so far as it has power to act, in terms of capitalism and speak in terms which propagate contination of Capitalism? The Government by deeds and words, takes great pains to suppress anything in the nature of Socialist intention until it gives the impression of something which only falls short of an open alliance with Capitalism. The Labour Party gradualists are, in fact, giving conclusive proof that so long as they control the policy of the Party Governmental power will not be used to destroy the power Capitalism, and if Union of Post Office Workers members, as well as Union Headquarters, could realise this they would see how futile is their criticism of the Postmaster-General. They would see that great and speedy changes either in their Post Office or elsewhere cannot result from people committed to a general policy of continuity and capitalist reconstruction.

A TIDE-OVER POLICY.

The failure of the Government is not so much its handling of anemployment as the fact that it has conceived all its policies in terms of a temporary arrangement—a tide-over policy. In its main objectives it has pursued the policy of its predecessors. It is essentially a policy of capitalist development of thinking in terms of temporary relief for the distressed capitalists and their more distressed victims. Not content with all this it has, through Mr. Thomas toyed with the bankers' bludgeon, the effect of which the workers are likely to feel in the near future.

Thus, whilst our Labour gradualists, our financiers, and industrialists play about with trivial social and industrial re-arrangements inadequate to fit the facts of life to-day, no longer is the cause of the workers' growing misery attributed to the inherent evils of Capitalism, but to "world causes." It is significant, too, that as the truth is thus being camouflaged, one looks in vain to find in the day-to-day operations of the Government, or in the administrative and legislative efforts of the various departments, the slightest trend in the direction of what we conceive to be Socialism.

LANGUAGE OF CAPITALISTS.

Whenever Labour Ministers are approached by trade union leaders in relation to wages, hours or conditions the language—witness the P. M. G.'s reply on reduced hours for postal workers and the more recent little incident of the open-neck shirt—is largely the same as the capitalist predecessors.

In tune, with all this the "Daily Herald," looking piously to the days ahead, indulges in a daily parade of blithering nonsense, and the writer of the "Notes and Comments" in She Post counsels Bromyard" and E. A. James to posses their souls with patience, while our imitation stunt newspaper administers the sugary small doses, which may win votes temporarily, but will never make Socialists. This daily packing of the "Herald" certains with vapid stupidities, with its crawling and pandering to the powerful, and its crowding out of news that really counts to men and women, may be ta the taste of some people, but hardly to those of us who have regarded the Movement as a religion rather than a mere political party. What a camfort it must be too, to the unemployed!

SPEEDING CHANGE.

Men and women who suffer continously, men and women, too, who have a serious, intelligent view of life and its responsibilities, even though they may not actually suffer, will neither wait passively for better times as if such times will come of their own volition, nor hope impotently for a happy land far, far away.

It is not possible to control the economic situation to-day with unemployment spreading devastation in millions of homes, by minor State interferences. No hetergeneous collection of reforms can in the nature of things produce effective results. We have entered on a period of tremendous change, of speed in economic changes, speed in production—so much so that it has to wait on consumtion,—speed in inventions, such as the motor, aeroplane, and the wireless. These changes will more and more demand speed in our political and social conditions. Gradualism offers no hope of real effectiveness within any period of time, either as a move in the direction of Socialism or as an effective palliation of the immediate difficulties. On the contrary, it will inevitably result in the readjustment of the capitalist structure, and allow its power to operate without any check.

GOVERNMENT'S EVASIONS.

The Labour Government is to be judged not as some think, on what it would do if it had a majority—no serious thinker would demand fullblooded Socialism at once,—but on what it has attempted to do in office which it did not require a majority to achieve. Has it attempted to confront Capitalism at any point? Have its actions wherever possible been strictly in line with election promises and party policy, and have they in their cumulative effect had a distinct tendency towards Socialism? Has it used its limited power in office to encourage and help to develop, as the capitalist parties have always helped private concerns, those Socialist institutions already in existence, such as the Post Office? Has its language or its attitude to the workers been such as to give faith that if it should get a majority it would use its power to at least begin the march to Socialism? While I desire to be fair to the Government and make every allowance for its minority position, if it cannot be put to this taste we have a right to ask, for the sake of the movement as a whole, what possible claim had it as a Socialist and working class Government to assume office at all?

CRUMBS OR CHUNKS.

The way to realise Socialism is not by practising and preaching Capitalism, nor by copying the Dope Press, but by the extension of Socialist measures, the development of Socialist institutions, in active co-operation with the workers when the opportunity is at hand, even though it but limited, and by absolute reliance upon principles rather than faith in the intelligence and strategy of few leaders.

If Socialism is to be established, whether in our time or in the dim and distant future, it will not be by making the rationalisation of "distribution" dependent on the rationalisation of "capitalist" production. The way to Socialism is by making steady, resolute Socialists, not unstable voters carrying on the old party game of alternate Tory and Liberal Governments with the Labour gradualists now taking the place of the latter. Steady Socialists, however, cannot be made by a mere reformist policy. The fact is that the workers, despite their apparent apathy, have much more intelligence than some in our movement credit them with. They would respond to something big—something that marked the Government and the party off from all others—as they did to the call of the General Strike. They are no longer satisfied with more crumbs, but demand big chunks off the ample national loaf. That is why they have in increasing numbers voted Labour.

AIM OF SOCIALIST.

The aim of all true Socialists must be Socialism. With the prevailing monetary system, even a Labour Government, no matter how long in office or power, must exercise capitalists control and continue to exploit the workers.

I do not share the opinion that Capitalism is at present tottering to its ruin. In the explosion of the world war it was badly shaken, but in Britain the policy of the Labour gradualists will give it a new lease of life and a power which in its hundred years' existence it never before exercised. Our industries are in pawn to the banks, and another Tory Government will see it safely entrenched for many decades, with the prospect of the whole postal service following the beam wireless into the clutches of private enterprise.

TORIES AND GRADUALISM.

That the Tories are no gradualists the Trades Disputes Act proves and notwithstanding Mr. MacDonald's claim at the Conference that his Government had contributed to the processes of evolution, it is quite clear that at some politicians do, by their diehard brazenness, turn those processes or a time to their own advantage, others can, by their obstinacy and timidity, help the same people to achieve their selfish designs. While it may be true that some of the processes of evolution are gradual, others are so rapid that they leave the sluggish minds of the politicians in a hopeless mess. In fact, where those processes have so clearly demanded speed, gradualism has resulted in chaos and suffering, and because it is so obviously anti-evolutionary it is also anti-Socialist. Most of the speeches at the Llandudno Conference showed that all this was realised. Boldness rang in words, but when it came to the registering of decisions it broke down lamentably. It may well be that the Labour Movement will rue the day it threw away the opportunity when the occasion so clearly demanded that principle should come before persons.

COMPLACENT P. M. G.

Postal workers must get rid of their misapprehensions, seek the truth without sentimentality, and so judge for themselves whether there is the slightest hope of any immediate substantial improvements, either in the post Office or in other industries, arising from the gradualists policy of the Government. Big changes in the Post Office can only come from a bold and intelligent Government Socialist policy. It is futile to expect large-scale changes from a P.M.G. who sits complacently boastful in the lap of a Concervative permanent officialism, only because he bows to the gradualist wills of Mr. Snowden at the Treasury and Mr. MacDonald as Premier, who, when he instructed his Government, knew well the men most likely to fit in with his policy except Sir Oswald Mosley who true to his intelligence and his Socialist conscience, gave up in depair.

THE U. P. W. AND THE "LEFT."

MacDonald and Snowden cannot easily change. To allay the impatience and check the rising anger of the workers they may throw at them a few crumbs, such as the suspension of the house drop to postal workers; but they will continue effectively as now to aid the perpetuation of a lunatic system of wealth and luxury for the few and poverty and misery for the many.

Our U. P. W. programme makes for big changes in the Post Office, and our union leaders are bold and persistent enough in its advocacy. But to me their boldness and persistency are wholly inconsistent, as well as futile, if, the House of Commons, they support by their speeches and votes the gradualist policy of the Government. Let them therefore cease wasting their energies in futile criticism and approaches to the P.M.G., and take their stand firmly with the Left Wing of the party of a bolder, bigger, and speedier Government policy, and thus help to arrest the mood of hopelessness and defeatism that permeates the whole working-class movement to-day, ere it awakes from that mood as in Germany, in utter contempt of the democratic Parliamentary institution. The pace demand by our union leaders is obviously too hot for our Labour gradualists, the breakdown of whose policy is bound to become more pronounced as time passes.

RALLY ROUND I. L. P.

Meanwhile the sane, complete, constructive, but derided, policy of the I. L. P. offers a rallying point to the whole Movement, and a speed sufficient for dealing with the difficulties of our economic system while on with the march to Socialism in our time, not because this is a meaningless slogan, but because nothing less will meet the exisgencies of our time, nor shield the Labour Movement from the Nemesis that will certainly overtake it because of its present helplessness, timidity, and divergence from the true paths of the Socialist objective.—D. B. Parry in "Post."

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28.

Lichtenfels, Oltman, Hamburg.
Gairsoppa, Brooks, Karachi.
Sumatra Maru, Shinmura, Karachi.

LOADING.

Dec. 27.

Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
Steamer Dalgoma for Rangoon.
Steamer Tsurushima Maru for Kobe.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 116 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lichtenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Lichtenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, December 27.

No.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
3 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 5-1, K N and Co. M M and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
5 Bassano, Karachi, 4-1, J Finlay
6 M V Sumatra, Genoa, 31-12, L T & M Co.
7 Matimura, Karachi, 27-12, M M & Co.
8 City of Rayville, U S A 4-1 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Hatipara, London, 4-1, M M and Co.
13 Dumana, London, NF, M M and Co,
14 Khandalla, Durban, 31-12, M M and Co.
15 Lichtenfels, Antwerp, 28-12, L Edwards Ltd.
16 City of York Liverpool 27-12 K. Nixon Co.
17 Baron Kinnaird, Wrkington, 31-12, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

1 Jalaputra, Rangoon 28-12 Scindia S N Co.
2 Steelage, Calcutta, 29-12, M M and Co.
7 Bennevis, Genoa, 31-12, Gsaham T Co.
8 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 1-1-31, M M and Co.
10-11 Sumatra Maru, Karachi, 28-12, O S Kaisha. and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

M Nurmahal, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
F Rizwani, Jeddah, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.
Padma, Karachi, 28-12, S Hussen and Co.

STEAMERS EXPFCTD.

FROM LONDON

Naldera 3-1-30, P & O S Co.
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 6-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd,
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Genora 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hongkong, 1-1-31, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Lango Maru 30-1-31 N Y K.
Allpore 28-12-30 P & O S N Co.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of York, 27-12-30 K N Co.
Circassia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 24-12-30 M M and Co.
Varela, 26-12-30 M M & Co.

FOR HULL.
Bennevis N F G T Co.
Bassano, N F G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 24-12-30 L Edward

FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, N F M Italiana.
Aquilulain, N F M Italiana.
Shanghai Maru, N F M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, N F L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal. NF. T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind P and O S N Co
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Haukow Maru O S Kaisha
Shanghai Maru, M M & Co.
FOR HULL.
Bassano, N F Co.
Bennevis, J T Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels L Edward.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, T M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, M Italiana.
Sumatra, M Italiana.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Janaki, G L D 26-12-30.
Sumatra Maru G L D 26-12-30.
Chakla G L D 26-12-30.
Saravati G L D 26-12-30.
Hatimura G L D 26-12-30.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S S Hatimura from London, Agents M M and Co:—36 cases paper 14 cases machinery 278 cases gin 46 cases sausages 73 cases meats 326 cases beer 110 cases O'stores 42 cases vinegar 123 cases autos 16 cases biscuits 40 cases galls 476 cases medicine 30 cases cordials 70 cases wine 216 cases E'ware 260 cases spirits 171 cases silk yarn 237 cases champagne 30 cases gue 47 cases shovels 70 cases brandy 60 cases turpentine 30 cases whisky 400 bags cement 100 bags caraway seeds 400 bundles plates 211 bundles copper wire 18 bundles brass wire 213 bundles copper sheets 100 drums vegetable oil 920 drums paint 120 drums lubricating oil 80 drums colour 145 drums chemicals 52 bundles tubes.

From Oporto:—35 cases wine.

From San Francisco:—293 cases provision 200 cases flake litharge.

From Bordeaux:—404 cases brandy 152 cases wine.

From Middlesborough:—394 bundles pipes 245 bundles steel keys 61 bundles expanded metal 250 bundles sheets.

From Antwerp:—1079 bundles steel joists 445 bundles steel beams 1307 bundles steel ties 380 bundles stel plates 100 bundles steel tacks 983 bundles steel angles 645 bundles steel bars.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S S Rajputana for London:—100 cwts turmeric R S Tata and Co: 200 cwts groundnut kernels K M Nathoo; 1001 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 10000 cwts cotton seeds Ralli Bros; 100 cwts kardi seed 99 cwts turmeric 201 cwts kang grain T S Thadani and Sons.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts castor seed T S Thadani and Sons; 1200 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 300 cwts groundnuts S H Rajgor and Co:

S S Hatipara for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For London:—220 cwts groundnut oil cakes India International Trading Agency.

S S City of Bagdad for Dunkirk:—660 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Bassano for Hull:—4250 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

S S Circassia for Manchester:—955 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd: 300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 1000 cwts groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Marseilles:—60 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd: 2000 cwts castor seed M Bhuta and Co; 1200 cwts groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co.

For Liverpool:—54 bales wool raw R Virchand and Co: 41 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 16 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd; 2250 cwts groundnu oil cakes R J Davar.

S S Bennevis for Genoa:—122 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Lichtenfels for Hamburg:—1809 bales cotton raw Volkatt Bros.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros: 165 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—60 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 569 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S City of York for Barcelona:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Hadiotes for Antwerp:—155 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 2000 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings Ltd: 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 8800 cwts groundnut oil cakes I I Trade Agency; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 2000 cwts groundnut kernels 3000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo.

S S Avala for Rotterdam:—3000 cwts groundnuts Legotiwala Bros: 8000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Ragvilla for Philadelphia:—83 casks goat skin Brickey Co: 1002 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co: 2009 cwts myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 34 bales wool raw Shamjimal.

For New York:—100 cwts gum karaya J Meyer and Co; 415 cwts gum karava N Mohil and Co.

S S Benton for Hull:—60000 cwts cotton seed 16000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros: 1050 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co: 1014 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 500 cwts groundnut kernels 1200 cwts groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co.

For Liverpool:—54 bales wool raw R Virchand and Co: 41 bales wool raw Bombay Co; 16 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd; 2250 cwts groundnu oil cakes R J Davar.

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For Hamburg—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 8800 cwts groundnut oil cakes I I Trade Agency; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 2000 cwts groundnut kernels 3000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo.

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S S Himalaya for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co: 1014 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 500 cwts groundnut kernels M Bhuta and Co; 650 cwts groundnut kernels S M Rajgor and Co.

For Venice:—605 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 1900 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Tuebote:—28 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Famagoota:—77 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Constantinople:—15 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Larycca:—16 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta:—30 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

For Varna:—31 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—180 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 600 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 200 bales cotton raw C Ramsarup; 700 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—2500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 900 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 2800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 674 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 200 bales cotton raw Meghan and Co.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd;

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KATNI
Stoneware Pipes
and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
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As per illustration.

Light Weight---Travelling Rugs
2½ yds. × 50" @ Rs. 6-0-0 each.
3 ,, × 54" @ Rs. 7-0-0 ,,
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Rugs---Heavy Weight
2¾ yds. × 54" @ Rs. 9-10-0 each
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3 ,, × 58" @ Rs. 11- 4-0 ,,

Extra Superior Rugs-Heavy Weight
3½ yds. × 68" @ Rs. 15-12-0 each.
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396, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay 2.
N.B.—Mofussil orders are promptly executed.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

—:o:—

(By EDWIN MENDONCA).

Much has been said about doing away with capital punishment and much has been written about it. Whether those that suddenly speak in favour of the abolition of that severe punishment are actuated by good motives that is of minimising the number of murders or whether they are just carried away by their sentiment or whether they consider that the sentence of death is too severe on the criminal. I am afraid I cannot judge. If it is the first reason I have nothing to say, if the second I suggest they temper their enthusiasm, if the third, I cannot be in accordance with their views. But there have always been diverse opinions on this subject. A great dispassion arose in 1837.

We would certainly not be doing our duty if we only saw the criminal's side of the matter. I firmly do believe that any such act will undoubtedly increase murders. The fear of death once removed from the criminal whose heart is hard enough to disregard the value of a man's life, he is afraid of nothing else. There is nothing else rigoristic to stop him doing what he likes. What other fair substitute is there that is compatible with such an awful crime as murder Transportation certainly is not.

A man that has not committed murder in all his life and who is seriously contemplating on one, naturally experiences that trepidation that invariably precludes a man's first plunge into crime.

If he is not blinded with fury or implacable hatred for the man he intends murdering usually thinks of death on the gallows. The idea of the dreaded rope round his neck fills his mind with weird visions of death and this fear does often prevent him from committing murder.

Shall we do as William the Conqueror who would not allow death by hanging and substituted mutilation? Or shall we replace it by burning or stoning or drowning? These are about the only substitutes for an offence of such immeasurable enormity. But they are too barbaristic to be devised in these civilised times. Therefore, why not stick to capital punishment?

I think, I agree fully with Goldsmith who said: "In cases of murder it is the duty of us all from the law of self-defence to cut off that man who has shewn a disregard for the life of another."

WAR POISONING PLOT SECRET

—:o:—

Lord Birkenhead's Note

A secret which is never likely to be reaveled is hinted at by the late Earl of Birkenhead in an inscription on the fly leaf of a book in his library.

It is in the collection of 10,000 books to be sold at his house in Grosvenorgardens, Victoria, S. W., next week. The collection will be open to the public next Friday and Saturday.

The inscription is on the fly-leaf of a transcript of the shorthand notes of the trial of Mrs. Wheldon and others in 1916 for conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd George, then Premier, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the Coalition Cabinet.

In Lord Birkenhead's writing it reads:

"This record was presented to me by Sir Charles Matthews, the Public Prosecutor, when I was A. G. (Attorney-General), in recollection of some considerable and unforseen difficulties which emerged after I had authorised the prosecution of the accused"

Sir Charles Matthews nas since died. It is therefore improbable that the nature of the difficulties will ever be disclosed.

Mrs. Wheeldon, Harriet Wheeldon and Alice Mason, her daughters, and George Mason, the husband of Alice Mason, were accused of a plot to shoot pellets of curare, a deadly poison at Mr. Lloyd George and Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. Wheeldon was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and George Mason and Alice to seven and five years' respectively. Harriet Wheeldon was acquitted, and Mr. Lloyd George secured the release of her mother shortly after she had started to serve her sentence.

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"VIRGINIA QUEENS"
"PRAJA SPECIALS".
SWADESHI CIGARETTES.
Certified by the Congress. Made in India of high class Tobacco. Gives delicious taste. One of the best cigarettes in India, once smoked makes you forget all the others.
NATIONAL PRODUCTS CO., Pydhownie, Tamba Kanta, Bombay 2.
AGENTS WANTED FOR UP COUNTRY.

THE POOR HOUSE ESTABLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION AT MADRAS IS IN THE TRIPLICANE HIGH ROAD. DISABLED PERSONS ARE BEING FED, CLOTHED AND HOUSED HERE.

BEWARE! BEWARE!!

OF

HORSE RACES

HULLO! BROTHER! LOOK HERE!

RACES ARE TO COMMENCE SOON! SEE THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE PAPERS. SECURE FUNDS TO BET.

POOR MAN! AS HE IS RACE-MAD, HE WOULDN'T SPARE EVEN THE LAST ORNAMENT OF HIS WIFE, BUT PAWNS IT.

AH! WHAT AN EXPECTATION! EVERYONE IS CONFIDENT THAT HE CAN GET THE LARGEST DIVIDEND OUT OF THE HEAVY COLLECTIONS INDICATED BY THE TOTALIZATOR

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Special Representative,
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Surat.

MR. R. N. MEHTA,
Broker, Chottalal Bldgs.,
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Lose not your Hard-Earned Money
IN
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BUT
Benefit Yourself & Your Country
Without Losing Anything
BY
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AND
POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION LTD., MADRAS.
Your Money Forms a Permanent Charity Fund
AND
You are sure to get
Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20
in the Luckiest event in the unluckiest event
BY QUARTERLY DRAWINGS.
All Bonds Draw Cash Bonuses without Blank
in one quarter or another

As the Bond-holders will participate in EACH AND EVERY QUARTERLY DRAWING UNTIL THEIR BONDS ARE DRAWN and 2612 CASH BONUSES ranging from RS. 20 to 10,000 aggregating RS. 1,25,000 will be distributed EVERY 3 MONTHS as follows:—

1	Cash Bonus of	Rs. 10 000	each	10,000
1	Do.	„ 5 000	„	5,000
10	Cash Bonuses of	„ 1,000	„	10,000
100	Do.	500		50,000
2,500	Do.	20		50,000
2,612			Total Rs.	1,25,000

PROVISION FOR CASH BONUS.

The Association issues, in all, 10,00,000 donation bonds of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 1,00,00,000 collected from the Bond-holders will be utilised for granting LOANS TO THE DONATION CERTIFICATE-HOLDERS AND BOND-HOLDERS of the Association ON THE SECURITY OF THEIR IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM under the PROPERTY INVESTMENT SCHEME. Out of RS. 6,00,000 interest the Association gets every year on the said donation amount, RS. 5,00,000 will be utilized expenses of the Association. After i.e., AT RS. 1,25,000 EVERY THREE MONTHS and the remaining RS. 1,00,000, will be utilized for MAINTAINING CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS started or aided by the Association for FEEDING THE DISABLED POOR AND NOURISHING THE SICKLY AND DISABLED CATTLE and other domestic animals and for meeting the working expenses of the Association after all the bonds draw cash bonuses, the entire donation amount will be invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and THE WHOLE OF THE INTEREST RS. 6,00,000 will be exclusively utilized for THE PERPETUAL MAINTENANCE OF THE ABOVESAID CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. So, the bond-holders will have not ONLY BENEFITED THEMSELVES but also AFFORDED RELIEF TO THOSE IN DEBT AND DISTRESS.

CASH BONUSES DRAWN IN THE LAST TWO DRAWINGS
RS. 31320.
NEXT DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

But, THE DRAWING LIST will be closed ON 30TH DECEMBER 1930 OR EVEN EARLIER if all the remaining Donation Bonds is are fully subscribed for. Since the number of Donation Bonds available for allotment is LIMITED and applications for the same are coming in good numbers those that are desirous of taking Bonds are advised to send their applications with Rs. 12/8 (Rs. 2-8 towards admission fee and cost of Bond and Rs. 10 towards Donation amount) FOR EACH BOND IMMEDIATELY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT. If any Bonds remain unallotted before the next Drawing, the Number of Cash Bonuses to be drawn will be proportionately less.

Those that cannot pay Rs. 12/8 in a lump sum may pay ONLY RS. 2/8 WITH THE APPLICATION AND RS. 10 by FOUR QUARTERLY INSTALMENTS OF RS. 2/8 EACH together with AS. 4 PER QUARTER TOWARDS INTEREST AND OTHER CHARGES. EVEN THOSE WHO PAY ONLY RS. 2/8 WITH THE APPLICATION WILL PARTICIPATE NOT ONLY IN THE DRAWING TO BE HELD ON 31ST DECEMBER 1930 but also in all the further Drawings until their names are drawn provided the instalments are paid regularly every three months till the payment of Rs. 10 is completed. In case any of them drawn Cash Bonuses before they complete the payment of the Donation Amount, the unpaid Donation Amount will be deducted out of the Cash Bonus drawn and the balance paid to them.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE-BROKERS AND CAPABLE CANVASSERS. FOR SPECIAL TERMS AND PARTICULARS APPLY WITH TWO ANNAS STAMPS TO OR SEE PERSONALLY.

B. D. STHALEKAR, Special Representative. 373, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUM

The Secretary

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DONATION BOND

THE UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION LTD. MADRAS.

Dear Sir,

I the undersigned hereby agree to take up..... Full Donation Bond (s) of Rs. 10 each of the abovenamed Association upon the terms and conditions contained in its Prospectus, and request you to kindly allot the same to me. I have sent this day the sum of Rs. .....As..... at Rs. 2-8-0 (Rs. 2 towards admission fee and As. 8 towards cost of Bond per Bond to your Address by M.O./G.C. note and agree to pay the abovesaid Bond amount by four quarterly instalments of Rs. 2-8-0 each per Bond together with As. 4 per quarter per Bond towards interest and charges for collecting instalments and maintaining monthly accounts.

Station———
The———19 .
Usual signature
———

Please write distinctly.
Name in full .....
Father's Name .....
Caste and Age .....
Profession or Business .....
Address in full .....
District and Province .....

WHAT A RUSH AT THE COUNTER!

EVERYONE IS IN HOT-HASTE TO SHOVE IN MONEY THROUGH THE WICKET DOOR! ALAS! NONE IS SO EAGER TO GIVE A HUNDREDTH OF IT FOR CHARITY AND BE BLESSED HERE AND HEREAFTER.

RACE! RACE!! RACE!!!

NOT A MERE HORSE-RACE, BUT A MONEY RACE AS WELL.

MONEY NOT SPENT FOR CHARITIES IS SURE TO BE WASTED IN WAGERING, WINE AND WOMEN.

THE RESULT! IT IS EVIDENT ON THE FACES OF THE BETTORS. WHAT A SORE DISAPPOINTMENT! REALLY A PITIABLE CONDITION!!!

MR. M. L. NAGANNAH,
Chief Organizer,
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Dr. H. K. BASU, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), D.O.M.S., D.L.O., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), L.M. (Dub.).

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NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

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Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

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Give the little folks "Feen-a-mint." They'll chew these candy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

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Feen-a-mint

The Chewing LAXATIVE

CERTIFIED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT) COMMITTEE."

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.

AMBER TIPS BUILDING,

Parsee Statue, BOMBAY 8.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

—:o:—

From Aggressive Imperialism To Economic Status.

AN EXHAUSTIVE AMERICAN SURVEY.

Through the courtesy of the Foreign Policy Association, we reproduce below a striking review prepared by Mr. T. A. Bisson under the title of "The Re-Orientation of Japan's Foreign Policy." "In 1920", says the author, "Japan stood convicted of an aggressive imperialism that threatened the territorial integrity of both China and Soviet Russia. By 1930 the ambition for further territorial expansion has apparently been renounced, and Japan's chief efforts are now directed towards the improvement of its industrial and commercial status."

PART I—INTRODUCTION.

The re-orientation of Japanese foreign policy during the past decade is an arresting phenomenon in the history of modern international relations. In 1920 Japan stood convicted of an aggressive imperialism that threatened the territorial integrity of both China and Soviet Russia. By 1930 the ambition for further territorial expansion has apparently been renounced, and Japan's chief efforts are now directed towards the improvement of its industrial and commercial status. The external compulsion applied by the United States and England in the Washington Conference of 1921-1922 was the initial factor impelling Japan to take this new course. Powerful internal factors, however, were also at work that in themselves might eventually have led Japan to alter the earlier policy of its own accord. An acute economic depression, beginning in 1920, speedily dashed any false hopes of permanent prosperity engendered by the industrial boom that had enriched Japan during the World War. The disastrous earthquake of 1923 dealt a second staggering blow to the mushroom prosperity of Japan. Complete economic recovery is not in sight even yet, despite the courage and energy revealed by the Japanese in the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama; and the fundamental factors underlying Japan's economic position no longer afford any encouragement for reckless imperialistic ventures. The recent political developments within Japan have also strengthened the hands of the liberal element against the military party, and thus aided the establishment of a moderate policy in the conduct of its foreign relations.

1922: CLOSE OF A PERIOD.

The years that intervened between the signature of the Versailles Treaty in 1919 and the close of the Washington Conference in 1922 marked the culmination of a thirty-year period of Japanese territorial expansion. During these three years Japanese troops overran eastern Siberia and occupied northern Sakhalin; Japanese influence in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia was considerably extended; and Japan's political and economic hold on Shantung was consolidated to a far greater extent than that previously achieved by Germany. In this period the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was still in force, affording moral encouragement to the military party within Japan on its imperialistic course. The Washington Conference, however, marked a definite turning-point in Japan's pursuit of aggressive policies on the Asiatic mainland. As a result of this conference, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was dissolved, Japanese troops were withdrawn from China and Siberia, and the interests acquired by Japan in Shantung were relinquished to China. At the same time, the Soviet Union reasserted its control over Siberia and northern Sakhalin, and re-established its position in North Manchuria by regaining practical control over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Japan retained only the rights and interests acquired in Manchuria, which were considered vital to its national security. The silence of the Washington Conference in this regard, and the treaties exacted from China in 1915 as a sequel of the twenty-one demands, extending the Kwantung leasehold to 1997, have greatly strengthened the Japanese position in Manchuria.

GRADUAL DEMOCRATISATION.

The years since the Washington Conference have also witnessed gradual progress in the democratization of Japanese political machinery. The manhood suffrage act of 1925 increased the Japanese electorate from three to thirteen million: under the new system, in the general elections of 1928 and 1930, there has been a steady drift toward a two-party grouping in the House of Representatives. At the recent general election, in February, 1930, the Minseito party won a decisive majority of the representatives. The control of such a majority in the lower house enables the Cabinet to formulate a definite programme and carry it into effect despite opposition from the bureaucratic House of Peers and Privy Council. The most striking indication of this change is the challenge to the military party recently offered by the present Minseito Cabinet in its negotiation of the London Naval Treaty. Civilian control of the Japanese Government has now reached the stage where the military branches, aside from their legitimate concern over strategic and tactical problems, are rapidly losing their former influence upon the conduct of foreign relations.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

The economc setbacks encountered by Japan in recent years have left it in an exceedingly vulnerable position. The economic surplus accumulated during the year, which transformed Japan from a debtor into a creditor country between 1914 and 1919, was rapidly dissipated in the slump that followed, and the present national indebtedness again amounts to nearly six billion yen (about three billion dollars).

Japan's problem of economic support may be briefly summarized in the following terms. The entire Japanese empire, including Korea, Formosa and southern Sakhalin, has an area of 260,707 square miles, which is a little less than the area of Texas. A rapidly growing population, now totalling over sixty millions, is confined to Japan proper, with an area of only 147,657 square miles. About 15.5 per cent. of this area is now being intensively tilled, and this percentage can be increased only with the greatest difficulty. Japan already finds it necessary to import considerable supplies of food, and the population is increasing more rapidly than the amount of food grown at home. Under these circumstances, Japan has been forced to turn to industrialism as a means of supplying itself from abroad with the necessaries lacking at home. But here, too, the way is fraught with difficulties. Within Japan proper the supplies of coal, iron and oil, the essential raw materials of modern industry, are exceedingly inadequate. In foreign trade, silk is Japan's chief credit item; but the raw cotton and wool for its large textile industry must be imported. Nevertheless, the solution of the problem of its economic support must be found in manufacture and trade; and an analysis of Japan's commerce and industry will reveal the basic economic factors influencing the conduct of its foreign relations.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The most striking feature of Japan's international trade during the past decade has been a steadily adverse balance, which has been only partially checked by a generally favourable balance of invisible items. Nevertheless, the volume of trade has gradually increased, and since 1924 the total foreign trade of Japan has each year amounted to more than four billion yen. This large volume of trade has been built upon an increasing measure of industrialization achieved in the face of the country's natural handicaps. From 1914 to 1927 the number of manufacturing companies within Japan increased nearly six-fold. The value of manufactured products (excluding Government industries and factories employing less than five workers) increased from somewhat over one billion yen in 1914 to nearly seven billion yen in 1926. The result of this extension of manufacturing activity is reflected in Japan's trade. In its import trade, food and raw materials have increased, and finished articles have dcereased; while the reverse is true of its export trade. Japan is thus being gradually transformed from an agricultural into a commercial and manufacturing country. Natural handicaps make the process a slow one, and will probably render a complete change to an industrial basis impossible in the long run. In this situation, Japan must strive always to increase its export trade, meanwhile striking the balance as best it may between agriculture and industry.

NEED FOR PEACE.

Nearly 30 per cent. of Japan's exports go to China, chiefly in the form of textiles. Indispensable raw materials are supplied to Japan by China, especially Manchuria. Japanese investments in China total well over three billion yen, about half of which are in Manchuria. The establishment of friendly relations with China (and peaceful conditions within China) has therefore become an economic necessity for Japan. This is but one example of a similar general situation that prevails with regard to Japan's foreign relations as a whole. Over 40 per cent. of Japan's exports, chiefly raw silk, go to the United States. India supplies raw cotton to Japan, and absorbs some of its textiles. Wool is imported from Australia. Trade with Russia is steadily growing. Important supplies of minerals and machinery are obtained from both Europe and the United States. The overwhelming bulk of Japan's overseas trade now takes place in an open international market, and to an ever-increasing degree Japan requires international peace and stability to maintain the delicate trade balance on which its economic welfare depends.

NEW TRADE POLICY.

It is evident that a new situation has developed, which calls for the strengthening of Japan's economic position in the open field of international competition. The extension of Japanese industry, the opening-up of new markets, and the assurance of peace in which these markets can be developed have therefore become the new aims of Japanese foreign policy. The pretensions of the military party that Japan's economic necessities were best met by the acquisition of new territory, whence raw materials could be drawn, where Japanese trade cold be favoured to the exclusion of foreign competition, and to which the surplus Japanese population could emigrate have not been borne out by the facts. After twenty-five years of occupation, there are only 460,000 Japanese in Korea and 220,000 in South Manchuria, including a considerable number of Government officials and railway employees. Very few prominent Japanese now look to emigration as a solution of their country's difficulties. It is true that a considerable amount of necessary raw materials are drawn from Manchuria by Japan, but even here trade in the produce of the rapidly growing Chinese population of the Manchurian hinterland becomes yearly of greater relative value. As a result, during the past half-dozen years, almost without exception, Japan has adhered to a policy of peaceful development of its legitimate economic interests. In his address to the Diet on January 18, 1927, Baron Chidehara stated this policy in the clearest terms:

"It is..... of the utmost importance for us to concentrate our attention and energy on the promotion of foreign trade, without unjust infringement upon the interests of any nation. It is not territory, but markets, that we have in view. It is not alliances, but economic solidarity, that we seek in our foreign relations."

The policy here enunciated was studiously pursued by Baron Shidehara from 1924 to 1927, while acting as Foreign Minister in a succession of cabinets. His emphasis on a conciliatory policy toward China was shifted by the Ministry led by General Baron Tanaka, a representative of the military party, during the period from 1927 to 1929. Baron Tanaka's attempt to institute a "positive" policy toward China, however, was not a success; and the Tanaka interregnum did not affect the fundamental re-orientation of Japanese policy that has actually occurred, but rather confirmed it. Baron Shidehara has been reinstalled in the Foreign Office, with a more impressive mandate and greater general support than ever.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

The fruits of Baron Shidehara's policy are evident in practically every sphere of Japan's foreign relations. Russo-Japanese differences have been peacefully adjusted on a basis which permits certain economic privileges to Japan in North Sakhalin and Siberia. The recent Sino-Japanese tariff agreement points the way toward a solution of some of the basic treaty issues that have agitated China and Japan since 1926. The careful restraint exercised by the Japanese Government over the discriminatory treatment in the American immigration act of 1924 has had its effect, and relations between the United States and Japan have been increasingly cordial. Japan has also shouldered the responsibilities arising from its membership in the League of Nations. The ratification of the Kellogg Pact, and the acceptance of the recent tripartite agreement for naval limitation at London, are but two examples of Japan's continued co-opeation in all the great international gatherings of recent years.

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*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
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PROGRESS OF IRELAND

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"PATRIOTISM BASED ON SERVICE"

Nobody has described as vividly as Kevin O'Higgins the situation that confronted the Sinn Fein leaders who accepted the Anglo-Irish settlement:

In Ireland in 1922 there was no State and no organized forces. The provisional government was simply eight young men in the city hall, standing amidst the ruins of one administration, with the foundations of another not yet laid, and with wild men screaming through the keyholds. No police force was functioning through the country, no system of justice was operating. The wheels of administration hung idle, battered out of recognition by a clash of rival jurisdictions. A people emerging from a period of revaluation was thrown upon its own resources, unaided by any fabric of administration, for the maintenance of order and the decencies of life.

THE TURNING POINT

When O'Higgins delivered the address from which this extract is taken, before the Irish Society of Oxford University towards the end of 1924, he was able to claim, not only that the administrative machine was working smoothly and efficiently, but that a good beginning had been made towards evolving constructive solutions of many obstinate problems. His foes no less than his friends admitted that O'Higgins had done more than any of his colleagues to bring about this result, and, strangely enough, his death crowned his work. It was the situation created by his murder that forced Mr. De Valera and his followers to take their places in the Dail.

This, and the sullen dumping of arms that followed the military collapse of the republic, was the real turning point in Free State history. So long as the second largest political party refused to participate in any activity of the State, and openly advocated reliance on extra-legal methods, it was impossible to establish democratic institutions upon a secure basis. As a matter of fact, it is not easy to measure the damage that has been done by stereotyping politics on the lines of the treaty faction fight at a time when the first need of the nation was to master the possibilities of new instruments of government.

DE VALERA AND DAIL

Mr. De Valera insists that in entering the Dail he and his party have not changed their views as to the necessity of renouncing the arrangement with Great Britain in favour of a republican form of government. But there is a difference in that they are now pledging themselves to pursue their policy by strictly constitutional methods. They have learned, as with better judgment they might have done eight years ago, that if there is little popular enthusiasm for dominion status, there is infinitely less for the "crack of the rifle" as a means of establishing a republic. The Irish people are entirely at one with the Labor member who recently told Fianna Fail in the Rail: "We cannot afford another revolution in this country, we cannot afford even to talk about it."

BALFOUR DECLARATION

Another factor in modifying republican hostility has been the discovery that the phrases and catchwords of 1922 bear no relation to the state of affairs existing in 1930. Arthur Griffith was a true prophet when he told his countrymen "This is no more the final settlement than this is the final generation." But even he did not foresee that within four years the Balfour declaration of the coequality of members of the British Commonwealth of Nations would realize so completely the principle of external association which Mr. De Valera put forward as an alternative to the treaty. A more supple politician than Mr. De Valera would have seized the occasion to close the breech by claiming that the new alignment justified his stand. This, however, is not Mr. De Valera's way. He still protests that things remain as they were, or are even a shade worse: but while this may be the official view of Fianna Fail, its members, with the exception of a handful of irreconcilables, recognize in practice that an entirely new situation has arisen.

Play indeed is made with the argument that acceptance of the treaty implies acquiescence in a divided Ireland. But repudiation of the treaty, whatever other results it might have, would do nothing to get rid of partition. An electoral victory might enable Fianna Fail to set up a republic in the twenty-six counties without firing a shot, but an All-Ireland republic which, in Mr. De Valra's view, is alone worth having, could not be established save at the cost of "immediate and terrible war," and he knows as well as anyone else that this is a price the nation is not prepared to pay.

CULTIVATING THE GARDEN

While patriotic speeches still bristle with demands for Irish unity, nobody, not even the orators, takes these seriously, for the simple reason that politicians on all sides refuse to face the fact that unity cannot be attained without sacrifices all around. Most people who have not an axe to grind hold the opinion of the Free State Minister for Finance, that the best thing the South can do in the circumstances is to bend its energies on cultivating its garden to a pitch of perfection that will some day tempt its northern neighbors "to look enviously over the hedge."

Unfortunately, we are discovering that cultivating the garden is by no means as simple as it seemed in the days when nationalist leaders could lay all the responsibility on Dublin Castle for muddling the job. It was deplorably bad luck for the Free State that it should have come into existence when agriculture, which had ridden on the crest of the wave during the War years, was sinking into the deepest trough of depression. Irish farming has known for half a century. By way of compensation, the government had the good fortune to find in a young lawyer, Mr. P. J. Hogan, a Minister for Agriculture who had not only mastered the problem in all its details, but possessed the rarer gift of inspiring confidence in the Irish farmer, whose training and traditions do not incline him to cooperate harmoniously with government departments. Unlike most reformers, official and unofficial, Mr. Hogan makes no demand for a revolutionary change in methods. The farmers, he maintains, are doing the right thing, though not perhaps in the best way, and the main aim of his policy is to ensure increased output by the reduction of working costs, the elimination of waste, and by more effective standardization, in other that Irish products may be consistentently good and not occasionally excellent.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

In the latest report on agricultural conditions it was shown that the annual output per worker in the Free State is only $480, as compared with $920 in Scotland and $980 in Denmark. If this leeway is made good or sensibly reduced, the problem solves itself; and Mr. Hogan holds that, provided Ireland concentrates upon quality, her proximity to the British market enables her to offset the advantages of competitors who rely upon mass production. Fianna Fail, on the other hand, urges the development of the home market and favors in particular a scheme for increasing tillage by subsidies for wheat growing. This would amount to a complete change in economy, and though farmers are eager enough to obtain subsidies, they have a suspicion that in the Free State the result in the long run would be that they would pay money out of one pocket for the satisfaction of putting it into the other. At the same time it is useless to blinks at the fact that the Fianna Fail program makes a strong appeal in certain areas, and the next electoral battle is almost certain to rage around it.

No such sharp cleavage divides parties on industrial questions. There is general agreement that a better balance is required between town and country in order to provide an alternative to the system under which the best of the new generation emigrates to England or the United States. It is also common ground between groups in the Dail that tariffs must play a part in fostering industrial development, and controversy turns upon the limits within which protection is effective.

TARIFFS

Fianna Fail vigorously challenges the government's plan of selective tariffs on the ground that the range of articles covered is altogether too narrow and the duties imposed wholly inadequate. If Mr. De Valera does not desire, in Bishop Berkeley's phrase, to surround Ireland with a wall of brass, he insists that the home market should be preserved for the home manufacturer. The argument that so far attempts to exclude imports have been followed by the importer buying out Irish mills and factories is met by a demand for the prohibition of foreign capital as well as foreign goods.

This scheme, pushed to its logical conclusion, would have deprived the Free State of Ford's tractor factor, which inside a few years has revolutionized conditions in Cork. Ireland at the present time has not the resources—nor have its capitalists the courage or the technical ability—to organize industry on this basis. If the high hopes built on the Shannon hydro-electric scheme are not to vanish into thin air, the aid of foreign industrialists must be enlisted in developing its potentialities, just as foreign engineers were given the task of harnessing the river. The government undertook the enterprise as an act of faith in the future of the Free State, and so far the results have justified them. Not only have the great works been constructed without a hitch, but the demand for electricity is sufficiently large to ensure that almost from the first the scheme will pay its own way.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

While this is thoroughly satisfactory, it must be admitted that the full possibilities of the Shannon will not be realized until a complete revolution has been effected in the technical training of both employers and employed. As things are, there are not enough skilled electricians in the country to do even the elementary work of wiring houses, much less to staff new factories attracted by the prospect of cheap power from the Shannon. And if the workers were available, it is certain that their services would not be used to the best advantage by Irish industrialists. In the next session the Dail is to address itself at last to the long delayed problem of technical education. If only the government could include in the bill provisions for instructing capital as well as labor, the outlook would be much brighter.

GAELIC VS ENGLISH

Education discussion in the Free State has turned, up to the present, almost entirely upon the question of Gaelic. This is a matter upon which it is not easy for Irishmen to take a detached view, and it is still more difficult to present the problem so that outsiders may form a judgment on the merits. In the early days of the controversy, Mr. De Valera declared, "I would prefer the language without freedom to freedom without the language," and this also the official view of the opponents of the government party. As they see it, the final justification of the treaty settlement will be the development of a new culture deriving entirely from the Gaelic tradition. As against the small minority which is frankly hostile to compulsory Irish, or the larger section which is doubtful whether the Gaelic element should alone be considered in building up a new Ireland, the language enthusiasts can claim that their policy has popular support solidly behind it because none of their critics has come into the open against them in any appeal to the electorate.

This is not, of course, conclusive proof, more especially in Ireland, but it does show that there is no strong feeling against the experiment. One of the first acts of the government was to make Gaelic teaching compulsory in primary school; in recent years secondary schools have been compelled to come into line under pain of forfeiting government grants, and few positions under the State are now available for candidates who lack a working knowledge of the language.

DIFFICULTIES

Even those who like it least do not deny that the Gaelic movement has behind it the driving force of a passionate conviction. Its advocates are positive that if they are giving a free hand they can renew the glories of the golden age. This is an attitude that impresses in a country where the majority desire above all things a strong lead, and are apt to assume that the extremists, however little they may appeal on the merits, will score in the long run over the moderates. The best of the language crusaders, it is true, do not underestimate the magnitude of the enterprise upon which they have embarked. They are succeeding in their plan to make Irish the medium through which instruction is given in the schools, but as yet there are few signs that it is becoming the language of the home. In a debate on the subject in the Dail during the last session, native speakers declared, and the statement was not contradicted, that children left the language behind them at the school door. The elementary teachers, on whom the heaviest burden falls, are protesting against the attempt to force the teaching of school subjects through the medium of Irish in districts where the pupils have no vernacular knowledge of the language and never hear it spoken outside of the classroom.

To complicate the problem, the ranks of native speakers are being rapidly depleted, and such ameliorative measures as the government has undertaken have done little as yet to slow down emigration from the Gaelthacht. The well founded fear that if Irish dies in areas where it is the ordinary means of communication, the attempt to foster it elsewhere is doomed to failure, goes far to explain the relentless energy with which the enthusiasts are pressing on their campaign. They may be right in their view that the end will justify the means, but many people who are willing to work for a Gaelic speaking Ireland are beginning to feel that the speeding-up policy which holds the field may result in condemning a small proportion of the generation to the semi-illiteracy that was the fate of Irish-speaking children who in other days were instructed in school in a language they did not speak at home.

CLASH OF CULTURE

In the long run the clash of two cultures may prove fruitful, but for the present it means dissipation of energy in controversies that lead nowhere. The older school of Anglo-Irish writers like W. B. Yeats and George Russell sit for the most part above the battle; newer recruits like Austin Clarke, Francis Higgins and Liam O'Flaherty, though they draw inspiration from Gaelic sources which their elders knew only at second hand, continue to write in English and sell their books outside their own country. They are in sympathy with the demand for the evolution of a Gaelic culture, but with very few exceptions they oppose the view, now in favor, that prohibitions and censorships will help to this end.

Its unsparing onslaught on the Censorship Act contributed as much as anything else to close down AE's paper, The Irish Statesman, by depriving it of advertising revenue. Popular opinion in the mass undoubtedly approves drastic regulations and restrictions on writers, dramatists and artists and this is a factor which the small band of Irish intellectuals too often ignore; thus is conveyed to the outside world an entirely false picture of Irish life and conditions. AE put the truth in a sentence when, in his valedictory in The Irish Statesman he says that the country had been living intellectually beyond its means.

THE NEW IDEAL

If, as there is reason to think, literature and art will not bulk largely in the life of the new generation, this does not mean that the alternative is mental stagnation. Scores of young men who in the old days might have have produced as their life's work a book of indifferent verses or a third-rate Abbey play are now trying their teeth on big problems as ministers of state or public servants. The average age of Mr. Cosgrave's Cabinet must be well below forty, and this also holds good of the men who count in the Civil Service. There is a new recognition on all sides that the handling of practical problems demands the best energies of the nation. In any event, there would have been a reaction after the romantic exaltation of the Sinn Fein era, but it is much to be thankful for that this reaction, unfavorable as it is likely to be to the arts is taking the form, not of a barren negation, but of a new ideal of patriotism based on service instead of on a blood sacrifice.

—JAMES WINDER GOOD, in the "New Republic."

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Rupiapura Incident.

The Director of Information writes:—

Incorrect reports have appeared in the Press with regard to an incident in Borsad Taluka, in which some Pathans were concerned. The facts are that some lands belonging to patidars in Rupiapura village in Borsad Taluka were forfeited for non-payment of land revenue and sold to two Mahomedans from Petlad.

On December 14 the purchasers came to Rupiapura bringing with them four Pathans to watch the crops as the lands were sold with standing crops. As the purchasers were showing the lands to the watchmen some patidars who had migrated to Vishrampur in Baroda State territory, close to Rupiapura, collected about 150 men by beating drums and sounding bugles and rushed over the border and attacked the four Pathans and the new owners of the property. The latter were beaten and two breech loading guns, one muzzle loading gun and a turban were taken from them.

The patidars then took the party to Mandvas, detained them there for one hour and then took them to Vishrampur village handing them over to the Police Patel alleging that they had come to Mandvas and fired shots. No complaint was made that any patidar had been injured, but one of the new owners was severely injured by the patidars yesterday.

SOVIET NOT VINDICTIVE.

—:o:—

Why Condemned Professors ... Were Reprieved? ...

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The Moscow correspondent of "News Chronicle" writes on December 8:

The five professors sentenced to be shot at the close yesterday of the sabotage and counter-revolution trial were reprieved today and their sentences commuted.

By the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee (that is the group of Kremlin keymen) the condemned professors—Ramzin, Larichev, Kalinikov, Feodotov and Charnovsky—are now sentenced to 10 years solitary imprisonment.

The three other accused, Professors Ochkin, Kuprianov and Sitnin, who were originally sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, have had their sentences commuted to eight years' solitary confinement.

Thus the universal conscience, which has been profoundly troubled by this trial, is soothed. Once again an alleged opposition party has been chastised without the shedding of new blood.

SPANKING ANTI-REDS.

The whole non-Bolshevik educated class of Russians—engineers, economists, technicians and professors on modern and classical sides alike—have been spanked for all their inevitable congenital sins and put to bed.

When I think of the sombre, brutal crowds besieging the Court house last night, and being pushed back by armed mounted police—the crowd which is the enemy of all civilsations, bourgeois and Bolshevik alike everywhere I cannot conceal my joy at this gesture of relative clemency.

THE "INTERNATIONALISTS".

The Official communique says the prisoners were reprieved and their punishments commuted because:

1. They confessed wholly and sincerely.

2. By their confessions they unmasked an organisation for conspiracy.

3. They threw down their arms completely and ideologically.

4. They were merely the agents and underlings of the interventionist circles of Frace, of the Torgprom (the organisations of Russian emige (merchants), and other organisations.

5. Because the Soviet has no spirit of revenge against those who throw down their arms.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.

January	9.83
January (New Contract)	9.85
March (New Contract)	9.89
May (New Contract)	10.35
July (New Contract)	10.49
October (New Contract)	10.59

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 27.

January	9.65
March	9.89
Middling Spot	9.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

The Liverpool Cotton market is closed to-day (December 27th.)

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1/8.

—:o:—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 27.

Demand Bills 485.63

—:o:—

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Dec. 27.

	This week.
Total Bullion,	£148,880,000
Public Deposits,	£ 10,300,000
Other Deposits	£ 89,900,000
Government Securities	£ 51,700,000
Other Securities	£ 37,200,000
Notes and Coin	£ 29,100,000
Notes in Circulation	£379,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29.08 p.c.

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 27.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-5/16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2-13/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 27.

T T London on Berlin 20.39-1/4.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.05-5/8.
T T London Brussels 34.74.
T T London Madrid 46.20.
T T London on Milan 92.75.
T T London on Berne 25.02.
T T London on Paris 123.85.
T T London on Prague 163.85.
All English markets were closed

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council, has returned to Delhi after a three months tour of England and the Continent, as the leader of the Indian Delegation to the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture held at Rome.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1930.

"INDIAN POINTS OF VIEW."

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HOW A BUREAUCRAT VIEWS THEM.

Mr. F. B. Bradley, Bart, a retired civilian, writes in the "Empire Review":—

I.

"Isn't England a very dangerous place to live in?" a distinguished but untravelled Indian asked me with much concern at a farewell party given to me on my retirement from India after nearly thirty years' service.

"A dangerous place to live in?" I queried in surprise, wondering if I had understood him aright.

"Yes," he replied seriously. "Every time I take up an English paper I see large headlines of 'The Bungalow Murder', or 'The Seaside Tragedy', or 'The River Mystery', and, there being so few people in England comparatively, aren't the murders and accidents very large in proportion, making England a very dangerous place to live in?"

In my endeavours to explain to him that it is only because these things are so comparatively rare that they excite such large headlines and attract so much notice, it was borne in upon me that my Indian friend was only stating very much the same point of view of England that many Englishmen habitually take of the condition of things in India. Often with only his morning paper his sole means of contact with Indian affairs the stay-at-home Englishman reading of a riot in Bengal, disturbances in Bombay, a bomb outrage in the Punjab, or unrest on the Frontier, is more than apt to exaggerate the extent and importance of them. He has no personal realization of the enormous extent of our Indian Empire, no statistics beside him to tell him of the vast masses of the population of many races, castes, and creeds. He forgets that the whole of the British Isles would fit comfortably into one very small corner of India, and that a riot or disturbance on a scale and of a character that, occurring in England, might well shake the tranquility of the whole country, has usually little or no effect outside its own limited area, in the midst of that vast conglomeration of States and Provinces. And this for more reasons than one. India is not a nation. There is no corporate spirit uniting it. The great mass of the people of India knows nothing of nationality, of common interesst or united action. A riot in Bengal is unheard of in the Punjab except to the infinitesimal minority that reads the newspapers or as a vague, swift-running rumour that concerns it personally not at all. Of what interest to the Tamil are the doings of the Bengalee, Trouble in a Balkan State affects Spain as little as a Frontier raid disturbs the serenity of Madras.

It is this immensity of area and diversity of interests that make it so difficult for the average Englishman to grasp the Indian situation. He is so apt, like my Indian friend of the farewell party, to exaggerate the importance of a single incident, or even of a series of incidents. A riot in Bengal, a disturbance on the Frontier, or disaffection in Bombay, may each be a sufficiently serious affair in itself, but that any one of them should assume proportions affecting the whole of India is not in the nature of probability or possibility. Local incidents must remain local incidents because there is no community of interests. "We live a life divided into compartments," said a leading Indian Nationalist not long since in an impassioned speech. "Our patriotism is communal; our unity amounts to mere juxtaposition: steeped in the prejudices of a mediaeval age with half the nation losing its vitality behind the purdah, and, in its turn, devitalizing the other half; disintegrated by warring castes and creeds which condemn a population greater than that of the United Kingdom or Japan as untouchables." It is a true indictment of present conditions and it is a curious commentary on Indian mentality that the man who can see clearly thus far should not realize that these very conditions render utterly impracticable and impossible the high-flown schemes of independence and self-government that he advocates. But until one grasps this form of Indian mentality it is impossible to come to an understanding of the Indian situation.

The Indian and the English attitude towards life are diametrically opposed. While the average Indian is essentially eloquent and imaginative the average Englishman is neither the one nor the other. While the Englishman has broken down practically all barriers between man and man, realizing that unity is strength, the Indian is still divided into castes and creeds that make co-operation and even goodwill at present impracticable. Mohammedanism and Hinduism show little real sign of working hand in hand. Without our restraining presence there can be little doubt that their age-long antagonism would flame forth into actual warfare. Never before till the coming of the British Raj had the Indian Peninsula been brought under one rule. A beginning has been made. A great Indian nation is in the making. But as yet it is only at its inception.

II

We were sitting in the Legislative Assembly in Simla, as remote geographicaly from the realities of life as the subject under discussion from the field of practical politics. We were solemnly debating, after only a few months' existence, a resolution that the infant Parliament, having already shown such wisdom and efficiency should forthwith be vested with further extensive powers. It was a resolution, proposed in that in consequent, irresponsible Oriental spirit which the average more stolid and practical Western mind finds it so difficult to understand. Even the proposer of the resolution hardly expected to be taken seriously, was hardly serious himself in proposing it. Few if any of those who supported it, working themselves to high-flown eloquence in the doing of it, really believed in the advisability or possibility of it. But it was a grand subject for debate. It gave free play to the imagination, and so, for hour after hour, we debated it. Government, with strange and misunderstood leniency, letting the useless discussion drag on interminably.

It was during a particularly flamboyant speech full of impossible demands that a fellow member beside me leaned forward and whispered "But wait a minute and I'll make them understand." He was an Indian with an extremely powerful voice, a great fund of humour, and much common sense. Catching the Speaker's eye, he leaped to his feet, and his clear resonant tones rang out, reveting the attention of the House as they always did.

"It is not what we want in life," he began. "It's what we can reasonably expect." It was a good opening, and he paused dramatically revelling in the atmosphere of expectant silence. "Now that reminds me," he went on, "of a story I heard not long since. There was once an old woman who went into a butcher's shop. As she paused in front of the counter, eyeing the meat, the butcher hurried forward and asked her: "What do you want this morning, Madam? 'Want?' she exclaimed, 'Why I want ten thousand year, a yacht, a house in Park Lane, and a dozen other things, but all I expect to get is two pounds of beef on the credit till Saturday.' "

Never before or since have I heard the Legislative Assembly so rock with laughter. The Indian mind loves similies and parables. That little illustration summed up the whole matter under debate, throwing a flashlight of common sense upon it, putting it more clearly and simply than all the wealth of oratory that had gone before. His fellow Members thoroughly appreciated it. Nothing could have made them realize more vividly the futility of the debate. They had been crying for the moon. They had been asking for something that, in their heart of hearts, they knew to be unreasonable. There is much that one wants in life. There is not so much that one can reasonably expect.

But the end of that debate was as unexpected to the supporters of Government as to the extremists. Government solemnly agreed to forward the resolution to the Secretary of State for consideration. It was an inconceivable course of action to anyone who knew the Indian mentality, though possibly an unavoidable consequence of previous mistakes. The whole policy of the so-called reforms has been the greatest mistake that the English Government has made since its control of Indian affairs. It has been carried through by men without long and intimate personal knowledge of India, and in spite of the advice and strong disapproval of at least ninety-five per cent. of those with such long and intimate personal knowledge. It would be difficult to find one Englishman with twenty years' personal experience of India who approved of the reforms. Yet, in spite of the almost unanimous disapproval of those on the spot and of those consequently best qualified to judge, they were forced upon India.

Regardless of conditions, regardless of the utter dissimilarity of the Eastern and Western temperament, an attempt was made to give India an English Constitution, to provide it with a fully-fledged Parliamentary system that England herself has taken something like a thousand years to evolve. Because a certain form of Government had proved satisfactory in England it was concluded by those with no personal knowledge of the East that it must prove equally satisfactory for India. There could be no more ill-judged or illogical conclusion. It is absurd to maintain that English and Indian mentality are on the same level; that conditions in India can be compared with conditions in England. To argue that what is good for the one must be good for the other is so childish that it is almost incredible that a great nation should have deliberately formed a policy along those lines. One is forcibly reminded of 'Alice in Wonderland', and, constantly sitting on the Legislative Assembly, one rubbed one's eyes in bewilderment expecting to awake out of dreamland back into the world of reality. We rule India by the sword. It is puerile to hide our heads in the sand and pretend that we do not. But for our army and our police we could not maintain our hold upon India for a day.

For a hundred and fifty years the Indian has respected the Englishman as a man of truth and honour, whose word was his bond. How can he respect us when we put our heads in the sand and pretend that things are not what they really are and what we both at heart know them to be? Why are we ashamed of having conquered India? Why must we pretend that we do not now hold it by right of conquest? England has one of the most remarkable achievements in history to its credit, and one of which any nation might well be proud. The Indian loves strength and is ready to follow the strong man. For years the Englishman in India was revered almost as a god. Those were the days when he was a leader indeed, ruling with no uncertain hand but with a justice and equity that won him the universal admiration and respect of those he ruled. During the century and a half that our dominion in India has been undisputed we have brought to that vast empire peace, unity, and prosperity such as she has never before known in all her long history.

Why, in these latter days, have we suddenly grown ashamed of our record, apologetic of the great position we hold, and frightened of a handful of rebels? The mass of the Indian people is with us. Is there a single Indian to-day who would not prefer to have his case heard by an English judge rather than by one of his own race? The Englishman's prestige still holds. The individual is still, almost without exception, respected. It is the English Government that has lost prestige. How can the Indian, accustomed for generations to be ruled, understand or respect a Government that panders to rebels, but only timidly and at last, when practically forced to do so, imprisons the man who has been responsible for more bloodshed than any other man in India, and then parleys with him and tries to make terms? Has sedition and crime been firmly dealt with at the outset Government would have been supported by the great majority of Indians and might well have disregarded the yappings of an infinitesimal minority of irreconcilables. Retreating heels offer provocation to those given to yelping.

Our weak-kneed policy has encouraged sedition and unrest. It has alienated our friends and increased the strength of our enemies. But it is not too late. We must get back to a Government of firmness and common sense. There can be no peace and prosperity in India until we do. The whole country is crying out for the strong hand. We have but to turn again and face the situation with courage and decision and our difficulties will find solution.

41 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED IN LUCKNOW.

—:o:—

Congress Office Raided

25 PICKETERS ARRESTED NEAR FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The police arrested altogether 41 persons in Lucknow this afternoon. Babu Mohanlal Saxena, President, Town Congress Committee, was arrested along with Mr. Harprasad Saxena, Vice-President and six others while performing the opening ceremony of the new Congress office.

A posse of police raided in the evening the office premises of Babu Mohanlal Saxena and arrested there Babu Kailashpati Varma, President, Boycott Committee and Babu Parameshwar Dayal, Secretary Town Congress Committee. The remaining persons were all arrested near Hafiz Abdur Razzak's shop where picketing has been in progress for the last few days.

Yesterday 25 persons were arrested near this shop and this morning a poster was found posted near it, warning the proprietor that unless he stopped selling foreign cloth, his shop would be burnt. The police are guarding the shop. —A. P.

DELHI BOMB VICTIM SUCCUMBS.

Police Still Making Enquiries

DELHI, Dec. 28.

The liftman both of whose hands were blown off by the bomb explosion at the Central Railway Station on the 26th December succumbed to his injuries last night at the civil hospital.

The other two who were injured at the time are reported to be making satisfactory progress.

Two persons who were detained on suspicion in connection with the incident have been let off. The police are making investigations.—A. P.

MARSHALL JOFFRE'S RIGHT LEG AMPUTATED.

Condition Very Grave.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 27.

PARIS.—According to Le Temps, Marshall Joffre, whose illness had hitherto been kept secret, underwent operation on 19th December when his right leg was amputated below knee.

Fresh inflammation set in last night, indicating necessity for second amputation above knee, but Joffre's condition is such that he is unable at present to stand a shock. His left leg is also infected in a lesser degree.—Reuter.

UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE.

Applied To Punjab.

LAHORE, December 27.

The Governor of Punjab drove out of Government House to-day and visited Mayo Hospital where he enquired about the condition of those injured at the Convocation outrage.

The unlawful Instigation (second) Ordinance has been applied to the whole of the Punjab. —A. P.

BHAGALPUR CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 27.

Maulvi Nazir Ahmed and Mr. Kailash Beharilal (formerly member of the Bengal Legislature), Presidents of the Bhagalpur District and Town Congress Committees respectively hae been arrested under Section 17 (a) Criminal Law Amendment Act. The town observed a hartal as a mark of protest against the arrest of the Moulvi.—A. P.

INDIAN AVIATOR FLIES TO CAPE TOWN

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Bengali Mahomedan aviator A. M. Murad left at 8 this morning

EKAMBAR IYER.

Sjt. Ekambar Iyer formerly organiser of Hindustani Deva Dal, arrested in Bombay on Christmas Day.

for Cape Town in Gipsy Moth plane. He is competing for the Aga Khan's prize of £500 for the first solo flight by an Indian to Cape Town from India.—A. P.

MAHOMED ALI BETTER.

Mahommed Ali is gathering strength but is still confined to bed.—Reuter.

—:o:—

WHY BABY LAUGHS.

Temperament Not Intelligence

NEW YORK, Monday.

A baby is naturally a very solemn individual, despising what Mr. George Robey used to call levity.

If it laughts, it is not because it sees anything particularly funny about life, but because it has found that is the best way to attract those simple-minded creatures known as grown-ups. Left to itself, the baby would never even raise a chuckle, but would continue to brood silently over the mystery of the Universe.

Research workers attached to Columbia University have poured cold water on Sir James Barrie's pretty theories about the laughter of babies. After studying 1,151 laughs and 380 smiles produced by 70 infants, they came to the conclusion that parents cannot judge the brightness of their off-spring from the frequency of their chuckles.

Babies left in a natural environment, with the observer hidden, maintained an almost complete solemnity. And the baby who beamed and gurgled when in company turned out to be not a scrap more intelligent than the glumfaced infant who never smiled.

Laughter, it was found, was more a matter of temperament than of intelligence.—"News Chronicle."

V. J. PATEL'S CONDITION CAUSES "GRAVE ANXIETY" TO DOCTORS.

—:o:—

His Case Requires Immediate Attention.

COIMBATORE, Dec. 27.

Dr. Purshttamdas Patel and Dr. R. V. Patel examined Mr. V. J. Patel to-day. The Jail Superintendent was also present and they discussed Mr. Patel's condition.

They found Patel in a weak state, suffering from constipation, hernia, internal and external bleeding piles and very high blood pressure. They also found Mr. Patel suffering from much pain and numbness on the left side and tremors and frequent giddiness.

They think that there is room for grave anxiety and urgent treatment is called for. Mr. Patel has only four teeth which are all loose. He is unable to masticate food and has no proper digestion.

He has pain in the left side of the abdomen requiring immediate investigation. They opine that immediate steps should be taken to put Mr. Patel either in India or Europe in a place with facilities for expert advice and proper treatment. They are leaving tonight to interview the Law Member at Palghat.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mutual Compliments Exchanged

BANGALORE, Dec. 27.

Colonel Oliver, Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry to the Government of India, opened to-day over the 7th All-India Veterinary Conference [illegible] Hall.

Delegates from [illegible] other Provinces [illegible] Krishna Rao, [illegible] ference laid stress [illegible] for local [illegible] ments [illegible] mental [illegible]

The [illegible] problem according [illegible] rigorous campaign [illegible] in every field [illegible] Major Simpson [illegible] of the Reception [illegible] referred to Col. [illegible] contribution to veterinary [illegible] in France, America [illegible] Sudan where achieved the total [illegible] of the rinderpest [illegible]

Col. [illegible] his presidential [illegible] a tribute to Mysore [illegible] advancing the interests [illegible] veterinary science.—A. P.

—:o:—

SIKH LEAGUE STILL UNHAPPY OVER NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Dec. 27.

The Central Council of the Sikh League has adopted a resolution expressing its deep sense of resentment and regret at the reply of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Pandit K. Santanam's letter about the recommendations of the Punjab Provincial Congress in regard to the national flag, and brings it on record, that the aforesaid reply is lamentably opposed to the facts, that the national flag does indicate communal considerations, that so long as the pledge of Mahatma Gandhi to the Sikhs, given at a Conference between himself and Sikh representatives at the last session of the Congress is not honoured, the Sikhs will feel that grave injustice has been done to them and that they will not recognise the present flag as the national flag.—A. P.

—:o:—

LORD MELCHETT DEAD.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death has occurred of Lord Melchett.—Reuter.

Lord Melchett's son Henry Mond, Conservative Member of House of Commons, succeeds to barony. This will cause bye-election at East Toxteth, Liverpool.—Reuter.

"INDIAN WATER-PROOF FOR INDIANS."

Mr. Marrott's Swadeshi Venture

Mr. K. C. Marrott is a household name in Bombay and his shop at Hornby Road has become an institution to the water-proof-using fraternity. As a pioneer businessman in his trade, Mr. Marrott is too shrewd to lose the opportunities afforded by the Swadeshi movement. He means utilising the skill he has gained by long experience in his line of business for the benefit of his country. "Indian water-proof for Indiains" is Mr. Marrott's new idea. He intends to produce Swadeshi waterproof which will compare favourably in market both in price and quality with imported products. If he succeeds in his object, he would have done not a little in forwarding the cause of Swadeshi. The public will watch his experiment with sympathy and interest.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON AN ADVOCATE.

—:o:—

Case Against Police Sub-Inspector.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, Dec. 25.

Mr. Chandu Nair, the Police Sub-Inspector of Payyanur, M[illegible], stands charged with having assaulted an Advocate at [illegible] some months ago. [illegible] for the prosecution appears to be that, the Sub-Inspector beat the complainant outside the Payyanur Railway Station and that while both of them were walking towards the Kokkanassery Bazaar, the Sub-Inspector wrongfully and roughly assaulted the complainant after putting a series of questions to the latter on the political situation. The case is being tried in Cannanore, Mr. K. T. Chanda Nambiar, B.A., B.L., of Cannanore appearing for the accused.

MR. G. SREEDHAR ARRESTED

The [illegible] arrested this morning [illegible] Sreedhar, a former leader of the Travancore

INDIA WILL LEAD THE WORLD.

—:o:—

Mrs. Norah Richards, who recently returned from India after many years of social service among the people in the Indian village, gave an address at the Unitarian Church, Walsall, on Sunday night, on the deeper meaning of the present difficulties.

India, she said, being in her depths cultural, was a great portent. "When India has become civilised in the modern material sense, it will in all probability come about that it is she—in the name of the East—who will lead the world: and not we—in the name of the West—who will dominate it."—"News Chronicle."

Satyagrahis who participated in the Dharsana Salt Raid. It would appear that Mr. Sreedhar had edited and published yesterday copies of the Kerala "Congress Bulletin" in vernacular.

Prince George Heavily Bruised

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Prince George while hunting with Belvoir hounds was thrown and fell heavily. He was taken to hospital at Melton Mowbray and was X-Rayed when it was found that the shoulder was severely bruised. The Prince was not detained.—Reuter.

PRINCE GEORGE'S CONDITION

LONDON, December 21.

It was subsequently learned that Prince had dislocated shoulder which was reset under anaesthetic.

Shanmukham Chetty To Preside Over Assembly.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

It is understood that Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty has been invited to preside over the Legislative Assembly from the opening day till the election of the permanent President.—A. P.

Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from various divisions of the city mostly Choolai.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE [illegible] at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bori Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort.